BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXIV.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1814, [NUMBER 1121

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Government Advertisement.

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following Extract of a Letter from the Honorable Court of Directors dated the 3d September 1813.

Extract of a Letter from the Honorable Court, in the Commercial Department dated the 3d September 1813.

PARA. 17. You will cause Advertisements to be issued in the most public and general manner notifying that the Company will continue to receive into their Warehouses in London any Goods and Merchandize whatever, the property of Individuals, and to defray all the expences of housing, landing and managing the same and also of selling the goods at the Company's sales, if the parties choose that mode of disposing of them; for which the Company are to be remunerated by a graduated percentage, agreeably to a table of Rates, which shall be sent out by the Regular Ships of the season, varying according to the value and Bulk of the goods.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
16th February 1814.

Government Advertisement.

IT having been represented to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council that a quantity of Timber, old Boats, Water Tanks &c. belonging to Individuals has been deposited, on that part of the Apollo Green, which has hitherto been expresly appropriated as a depôt for the Timber Spars &c. of the Hon'ble Company; and, as considerable inconvenience has arisen from this circumstance, the owners of such Timbers &c. are hereby required to remove their property from the Apollo Green within one month from this date, in failure whereof the Timber will be disposed of by public outcry to the highest bidder for, and on account of the Proprietors.

2d. No Timber Spars &c. belonging to Individuals are hereafter to be landed at the Apollo Bunder, without previously obtaining the permission of the Chief Engineer, but. as the Timber Spars &c. so landed are not on any account to remain deposited on the Apollo Green they are immediately on landing to be removed.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
21st February 1814.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Government Advertisement.

Notice is Hereby Given

THAT sealed proposals of contract will be received at the Office of Chief Secretary to the Government on or before the first day of April next, for building a new Mint.

Particular details of the building, as well all necessary information on the subject, to be applied for, and the plan, sections with elevation to be exhibited (between the hours of 10 in the forenoon, and two in the afternoon, every day Sundays excepted) at the Office of the Chief Engineer, in Hodges Ravelin, who will afford every explanation on the subject to all persons desirous of contracting for the above mentioned work, and will point out the site on which the Building is intended to be erected.

The Contractor or Contractors to specify the period of time in which he or they will engage to complete the work, in failure whereof, he or they are to account for such sums as he or they shall have received on account of the said contract, or contracts from the United Compony and to repay such part thereof as shall not have been duly expended on the said contract or contracts to the United Company; and are also to pay to the United Company in Bombay Rupees one third part of the amount of their respective contract, or contracts as and for, liquidated damages for the said failure in the performance of the contracts or contracts.

The building during its progress to be eventually furveyed by committees appointed by the Government for that purpose, and the contractor or contractors if required shall carry into effect such alterations as may be pointed out by the committees under the sanction of Government; being at the same time at liberty to state any objections, in writing to Government and reseuing the right of claiming indemnity for any additional expence incurred by such alterations, if it shall appear that they ought not to have been required according to the terms of the contract.

Advances on account of the work, will be made as follows, viz. One third of the amount agreed upon to be paid at the time of signing the contract; one third, when the work shall be reported half completed by the committee, and the balance when the whole of the work shall, in like manner, be reported well, and properly finished. The names of two, good and sufficient securities, to signify their assent in writing to accompany the proposals. Tenders to be superscribed on the outward cover—"Proposals for building a "new Mint."

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
23d February 1814.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT on Tuesday the 1st March next, will be disposed of on the Honorable Company's account at 12 o'Clock opposite the Civil Pay Office. A Horse received as a present from Sheriffe Hummood of Hocieda and now standing in the Sables at the Government House. Also a small quantity of Sugar Candy.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

R. TORIN,
Civil Paymaster.

BOMBAY.
CIVIL PAY OFFICE,
32d February 1814.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT a Rough Diamond of considerable value has been purchased by Messrs. WM. PALMER and Co. of Hyderabad, in conjunction with some Soukars of that place; and circumstances having since appeared to make them doubtful of the right of the Property in the Vendor, it is requested that any Person or Persons who may have claims to such a Diamond, will transmit to Messrs. PALMER and Co. proofs of their claims. Notice is also hereby given, that, after the period of four months, if the Diamond shall remain unclaimed, Messrs. WM. PALMER and Co. will proceed to have it cut.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
25th February 1814.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT Probate of the last Will and Testament of THOMAS DICKSON, late a Surgeon in the service of the Honorable East India Company, on the Madras Establishment deceased having been granted, by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to ALEXANDER MAXWELL, an Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment, all persons concerned are hereby apprised thereof.

Bombay 16th February 1814.

Advertisement.

In the Matter of the Will of MARY BROOKSBANK late of Bombay widow deceased.

PROBATE of the Last Will and Testament of the said MARY BROOKSBANK having been granted to RICHARD THOMAS GOODWIN of Bombay Esquire, the sole Executor named in the said Will; all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof. Bombay 18th February 1814.

STEPHENSON,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

In the Matter of the Will of JAMES BECKFORD HEARD, late a Lieutenant in the first Regiment of Native Infantry in the service of the Honorable East India Company on their Bombay Establishment deceased.

PROBATE of the Last Will and Testament of the said JAMES BECKFORD HEARD having been granted to GEORGINA A. HEARD, the Widow of the said deceased, the sole Executrix named in the said Will; all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof. Bombay 18th February 1814.

STEPHENSON,
PROCTOR.

ADVERTISEMENT.

In the Matter of the Will of RICHARD DIGHTON late Commander of the Ship Upton Castle deceased.

PROBATE of the Last Will and Testament of the said RICHARD DIGHTON, having been granted to THOMAS ALLPORT of Bombay Esquire, one of the Executors named in the said Will; all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof. Bombay 18th February 1814.

STEPHENSON,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

In the Goods of ROGER BLACKALL MACKLIN, late of Bombay Esquire deceased.

ADMINISTRATION in the above Goods having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to HUGH GEORGE MACKLIN of Bombay Esquire; All persons concerned in the said Estate are herreby apprized thereof, Bombay 18th February 1814.

STEPHENSON,
PROCTOR.

In the Goods of THOMAS SAUMAREZ PATTON, deceased.

APPLICATION having been made by Mrs. ELIZABETH PATTON (Widow of the deceased) to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay that Letters of Administration in the above Goods may be committed to JOHN WILLIAM REEL, of Bombay Gentleman as her Guardian until she shall attain the age of 21 years. all persons concerned are hereby informed thereof.—Dated this 25th day of February 1814.

BROWNE.
PROCTOR.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT Friday the 4th Saturday the 5th and Monday the 7th Proxsimo being Hindoo Holidays (the Hooly Festival) no business will be transacted at the General Treasury on those days,

J. WEDDERBURN,
Sub Treasurer.

GENERAL TREASURY.
26th February 1814.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Sons of the late Nowaub of Broach have with their free will Mortgaged to the Nakhoodas SADODDERN COOR and ABDOOL HUKEEM, the Ground in the district of Salsette granted to them by Government these three years past for Cultivation free for 10 years, and consequently engaged them the said Nakhoodas as their partners in the Cultivation of the Ground in question; Notice is hereby given, that any one should have any demand of the kind upon the premises, shall give due notice of the same to the said Sons of the late Nawaub of Broach within 14 days and in failure of which he shall be excluded from.

Bombay 26th February 1814.

ADVERTISEMENT.

GULLAM MUIDEN EBUM BAWA GIRGOWKER TELLEY, having contracted with REMAIN BEBEEY the daugh er of DAWBOY NAIGUARY of Bombay Moreman, for the purchafe of an uproom Houfe and appurtenances belonging thereto, situate in New Town called Bendy Bazar out of Town; all perfons having or claiming any fort of intereft in the premifes are hereby apprized thereof, and unlefs they notify their claim or intereft therein within 14 days from the date thereof fhall be henceforth precluded therein.—Dated Bombay 25th February 1814.

FOR SALE,

AT THE

TAVERN WAREHOUSE,

A few Pipes of fine London particular Madeira, three years in India at 900 Rupees a Pipe, Old Batavia Arrack, and Bengal Rum, Europe Salt Beef and Pork, China Hams, Green Tea, and Sugar Candy, on reafonable terms.

D. CAMERON,

Baxter, Ferrar & Co.

WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On MONDAY next,

SUNDRY Articles of Houfehold Furniture Plate, China and Glafs ware, the property of Gentlemen having left the fettlement.

At 12 o'clock will be fold a Europe Built Curricle with Harnefs complete, which anfwers alfo as a Buggy.

A Europe Built Curricle without Harnefs.

A Shigrampoe with Horfe and Harnefs complete, and feveral Saddle Horfes.

Bombay, 26th February 1814.

Advertifement.

FOR SALE,

AT THE GODOWN OF

Waffoodew and Ardafeer,

OPPOSITE to the Houfe of Doctor Palmer's Some Dozens of very fine Old Jamaica Rum at 24 Rupees per Dozen, and alfo few Gallons of Holland Gin and Comme Brandy

Bombay, 25th February 1841.

THE COURIER

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 24th FEBRUARY 1814.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

IT appearing that Lieutenant and Adjutant Charles Fergufon, of the Marine Battalion who had proceeded to Sea for the benefit of his health, died at Port Jackfon fometime in the Month of July laft, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleafed to appoint Lieutenant W Black, to be Adjutant of that Corps;—The date of appointment to be fixed hereafter.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt

ARRIVALS.—Capt. Irwing, 1st. 2d.
Capt. Addison, Dup. Ad. Gen.
Assistant Surgeon Moyle, 2d. 9th.
Ditto McAdam.
Ensign Bond, 2d. 2d.
Colonel Cooke,
Lieut. Carter.
Lieut. Ogilvie, 24th M. N. I.
Lieut. Godby, 2d. 4th.
Ensign Midford, 2d. 5th.
Lieut. Charsly 56th.
Assistant Surgeon Kemball.
Cornet J. Jameson, Bat. Cavalry.
Assistant Surgeon Thos. Whyte.
Lieut. Hughes, 1st. 2d.
DEPARTURES.—Lt. & Ad. Anderson, 2d 9th.
Capt. Eldridge, E. B.
Lieut. Dunsterville, Paymaster N. D. G.
Ensign Bond, 2d. 2d.
Lieut. Crewe, 2d. 8th.
Capt Irwing, 1st 2d.
Capt. Thatcher, 9th Regt.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIEALS.]—February 19th the Hon. Company's Timber ship Ernaud, Lieut. H. Hardy, from Calicut.—20th ship Anna, Capt. John Tate, from China.—21st ship Bombay Merchant, Capt. John Gran,t from Calcutta.—25th The Byramgore, Capt. Robb, from ——— The Friendship, Capt. Howell, from Bengal.

By a letter from the ship Ann, Capt. Riddock of this port dated the Sand Heads 2d Feb. 1814 we learn that a suspicious vessel supposed to be an American privateer was seen on the 3d January by that ship in Lat. 2. 92 N. and Long, 84. 41,

The following is the description given of her She appeared to be of 180 tons burthen;—her copper very bright;—her hull high and short with a small figure head; no quarter galleries or poop; no bulwark but a rail round about; no guns mounted; painted black with two narrow white ribbons; a large boat hung over her stern close up to the Taffrail; bowsprit rather flat, two dolphin strikers very long; no flying jib boom out; fidding royal masts bnt housed with a small blue Burgee at the main. Sails jib very large hoisted close up and of a dark yellow colour the same as her top gallant sails but not like English canvas; topsails and courses of a bluish color and apparently good sails, three or fourpatches of new Bengal canvas in the topsails as a deception; the spanker of bleached canvas and very white. It is stated that a number of very tall men were seen on her decks with five or six on the quarter deck dressed in great coats and that the crew appeared to have blackned their faces and hands and that their clothes appeared ragged and dirty.

Extract of a letter from Penang, dated the 10th of January 1814.

Towards the end of December all disputes were settled in China. Mr. Elphinstone had carried every point, and the ships were expected to sail for England in February.—Markets extremely dull, and the distress of the people great from famine and inundation.—A serious Rebellion at Pekin.—Bombay Cotton 12 to 13½ Tale per Pecul Nut 4 to 4½ Dollars per Pecul (nearly the same price which it cost at Penang) Pepper had got up to 6 Dollars per Pecul.

LONDON,—AUGUST 25, 1813.

A Court of Directors was held at the East India House when the undermentioned ships, taken up for the ensuing season, were thus timed, viz.

The Bombay, Elphinstone, new ship, building by Sir Wm. Fraser, Cabalva and Neptune, for Bombay and China; and the Scaleby Castle, for St, Helena, Batavia, and China; to be afloat the 11th of October, sail to Gravesend the 24th of October, stay, there 40 days, and be in the Downs on the 13th of December.

Winchelsea and Marquis of Huntly for Madras and China; Royal Charlotte, and Surat Castle, for Batavia and China; Castle Huntly, for Prince of Wales's Island and Glatton, for St. Helena and China, to be afloat the 8th of November, sail to Gravesend the 22d of November, stay there 40 days, and be in the Downs on the 11th of January.

Astel, Europe, and Asia, for Madras and Bengal, to be afloat the 22d of November, sail to Gravesend the 7th of December, stay there 30 days, and be in the Downs the 16th of January.

Dorsetshire, Coutts, Wexford, and Thames for China direct, to be afloat the 22d December, sail to Gravesend the 5th of January, stay there 30 days, and be in the Downs the 11th of February.

Prince Regent, Surry, and Bengal, for Madras and Bengal; to be afloat 5th Jannary, sail to Gravesend 21st January, stay there 30 days, and be in the Downs 25th February.

Phœnix and Lady Castlereagh, for Bengal; to be afloat 19th February, to sail to Gravesend 5th March, stay there 30 days, and be in the Downs 14th April.

The extra ships Alexander and Lord Keith, for Madeira, Madras, and Bengal; to be afloat the 5th January and to sail from Gravesend 5th February; and

The Tigris, for Madeira and Bombay; to be afloat the 5th March, and to sail from Gravesend 5th April.

Letter from Captain Broke to Captain Capel, of the La Hogue, the Senior Officer on the Halifax station.

SHANNON, HALIFAX, JUNE 6, 1813.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you, that being close in with Boston Light House, in his Majesty's ship under my command, on the 1st instant, I had the pleasure of seeing that the United States' frigate Chesapeake (whom we had long been watching) was coming out of the harbour to engage the Shannon; I took a position between Cape Ann and Cape Cod, and then hove to for him to join us—the enemy came down in a very handsome manner, having three American ensigns flying; when closing with us he sent down his royal yards. I kept the Shannon's up expecting the breeze would die away—At half past five P. M. the enemy hauled up within hail of us on the Starboard side, and the battle began, both ships steering full under the topsails; after exchanging between two & three broadsides, the enemy's ship fell on board of us, her mizen channels locking in with our fore-rigging. I went forward to ascertain her position, and observing that the enemy were flinching from their guns, I gave orders to prepare for boarding. Our gallant hands appointed to that service immediately rushed in, under their respective officers, upon the enemy's decks, driving every thing before them with irresistible fury.—The enemy made a desperate, but disorderly, resistance.

The firing continued at all the gangways and between the tops, but in two minutes time the enemy were driven, sword in hand, from every post. The American flag was hauled down, and the proud old British Union floated triumphant over it. In another minute they ceased firing from below, and called for quarter, The whole of this service was achieved in fifteen minutes from the commencement of the action.

I have to lament the loss of many of my gallant shipmates, but they fell exulting in their conquest.

My brave first Lieutenant, Mr. Watt, was slain in the moment of victory, in the act of hoisting the British colours; his death is a severe loss to the service. Mr. Aldham the Purser, who had spiritedly volunteered the charge of a party of small arm men, was killed at his post on the gangway. My faithful old clerk, Mr. Dunn, was shot by his side; Mr. Aldham has left a widow to lament his loss. I request the Commander in Chief will recommend her to the protection of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

My veteran boatswain, Mr. Stephens, has lost an arm. He fought under Lord Rodney on the 12th of April. I trust his age and services will be duly rewarded.

I am happy to say, that Mr. Samwell, a Midshipman of much merit, is the only other officer wounded besides myself, and he not dangerously. Of my gallant seamen and marines we had twenty-three slain and fifty-six wounded. I subjoin the names of the former. No expressions I can make use of can do justice to the merits of my valiant officers and crew; the calm courage they displayed during the cannonade, and the tremendous precision of their fire, could only be equalled by the ardour with which they rushed to the assault. I recommended them all warmly to the protection of the Commander in Chief.

Having received a severe sabre wound at the first onset, whilst charging a party of the enemy who had rallied on their forecastle, I was only capable of giving command till assured our conquest was complete and then directing Second Lieutenant Wallis to take charge of the Shannon, and secure the prisoners. I left the Third Lieutenant, Mr. Falkiner (who had headed the main deck boarders) in charge of the prize. I beg to recommend these officers most strongly to the Commander in Chief's patronage, for the gallantry they displayed during the action, and the skill and judgment they evinced in the anxious duties which afterwards devolved upon them.

To Mr. Etough, the acting master, I am much indebted for the steadiness in which he conn'd the ship into action. The Lieutenants Johns and Law, of the Marines, bravely boarded at the head of their respective divisions.

It is impossible to particularize every brilliant deed performed by my officers and men, but I must mention, when the ships' yard arms were locked together, that Mr. Cosnahan, who commanded in our main-top, finding himself screened from the enemy by the foot of the topsail, laid out at the main-yard-arm to fire upon them, and shot three men in that situation. Mr. Smith, who commanded in our fore-top, stormed the enemy's fore-top from the fore-yard arm, and destroyed all the Americans remaining in it. I particularly beg leave to recommend Mr. Etough, the acting master, and Messrs. Smith, Leake, Clavering, Raymond, and Littlejohn, midshipmen,—This latter officer is a son of Captain Littlejohn, who was slain in the Berwick.

The loss of the enemy was about seventy killed, and one hundred wounded. Among the former were the four lieutenants, a lieutenant of marines, the master, and many other officers. Captain Laurence is since dead of his wounds.

The enemy came into action with a complement of four hundred and forty men; the Shannon having picked up some re-captured seamen, had three hundred and thirty.

The Chesapeake is a fine frigate, and mounts forty-nine guns, eighteen on her main deck, two and thirties on her quarter deck and forecastle. Both ships came out of action in the most beautiful order, their rigging appearing as if they had only been exchanging a salute.

I have the honour to be &c.
(Signed) P. B. V. BROKE.

To Captain the Honorable T. Bladen Capel, &c. Halifax.

CAPTURE OF THE MACEDONIAN FRIGATE FROM THE AMERICANS.

We are happy to announce the capture of the *American*, or rather the re-capture of the *British* frigate, *Macedonian*. The intelligence is communicated in the following publication, which, we trust, will soon be formally and officially confirmed:—

"Hants Courier Office, Sunday, Sept. 5, half-past 11,

"The *London Packet*, Annet, Master, is this moment arrived here from the *Havannah*. On the 22d of August, spoke a Russian ship, which had sailed from *Wilmington, America*, the 2d of August. The day before she sailed the American papers had published an account of the capture of the *Macedonian*, late British frigate, by the *Tenedos*, Captain Byne Parker, in the river *Chesapeake*, after a severe action, in which the *Macedonian* lost 127 men in killed and wounded. The loss on board the *Tenedos* was small in proportion.

"The *Herald* sloop of war, Captain Milward, has taken a large French privateer, with a valuable cargo, from *France* bound to *America*.

"We further learn, that the Northern States of the Union had notified to Congress that they would withdraw their allegiance, without peace was made with *England*."

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

The Duke of Richmond has wound up his extensive Church Patronage in Ireland by the following Ecclesiastical Promotions, viz.

The Rev. Robert Fowler, D. D. Archdeacon of Dublin, to be Lord Bishop of Ossory, vacant by the death of the Rev. John Kearney.

The Rev. James Saurin, D. D. Dean of Cork, is appointed to be Archdeacon of Dublin.

The Rev. Mr. Magee, F. T. C. D. is appointed to be Dean of Cork.

The Hon. and Rev. Charles Knox is appointed to the valuable Parish of Urney, in the diocese of Londonderry, vacant by the appointment of Bishop Fowler.

Orders have been issued for adding a seventh battalion to the 60th regiment, which is to be formed from the German prisoners of war now at the different depots in this kingdom.

It was not at St. Sebastian's, but at Vittoria, that Lieutenant Colonel Campbell, of the Royal Scots, was wounded. We are happy to add, that by the last accounts he was doing well.

Madame Moreau, the wife of the General, is now in this metropolis. She has taken the cottage of the late Lord Melville at Wimbledon.

It is stated as a fact, that the whole of the American loan, amounting to five millions sterling, has been negotiated in this country.

The office of Poet Laureat is become vacant, by the death of H. J. Pye, Esq. who expired at Pinner, on Wednesday last.

A new Opera, in three acts, it forthcoming at the Lyceum Theatre; the music by Mr. Horn.

An Anonymous Correspondent says, that the Toulon Fleet consists of 22 sail of the line, 6 of them carry from 120 to 130 guns, with 10 or 12 frigates. He adds, that about six or eight weeks ago their Commander in Chief, with 60 other officers, were hanged; they had agreed to deliver up their fleet to us, and blow up all the fortifications, but were found out two or three days before they were ready.

The will of the Right Hon. George Venables, Lord Vernon, was proved on Friday, with ten codicils. The 7th codicil (*mirabile dictu*), is in the following words:—

"I hereby declare this to be a codicil to my last will and testament, and I hereby give to my dear son-in-law, the Hon. Edward Harbord, one sum, not exceeding Five Thousand Pounds, towards the purchase of a seat in Parliament; as witness my hand this 22d day of August, 1812,

"VERNON.

COURT MARTIAL.

The Court martial which lately assembled at Portsmouth, for the trial of Lieut. Delap, of the Royal Marines (late of the Java frigate) on charge of having refused to account for certain property, with which he had been entrusted, due to the widow of one of the officers of the Java, who was killed in action; of mutinous and violent behaviour to General Elliot, commander of the Marines at Portsmouth; and lastly, of desertion; finished their proceedings last week, and passed the following sentence on the prisoner, which was approved of by the Lords of the Admiralty.

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"That he be cashiered and rendered incapable and unworthy to serve His Majesty, his heirs and successors, in any civil or military capacity whatever—and in order to mark the abhorrence of the Court at so foul an act as lifting a weapon, and offering violence against his Commanding officer, Lieutenant-General Elliot, that he be cashiered in the most public manner, at the head of the Royal Marines doing duty at the head-quarters, and his sash and his epaulet to be cut from his person by the Drum-Major of the Division."

On Saturday morning, at ten o'clock, the sentence was carried into execution at Portsmouth. All the Officers and men at quarters having been ordered under arms, Lieutenant Delap was brought from his room, in custody of the Officer on guard, and placed in the centre of a hollow square, which the troops had formed. The sentence was then read by the Judge Advocate (Lieut. and Adjutant Patten), and the Drum-Major cut the epaulet from off his shoulder, and his sash from around his body. General Winser (the President) then addressed the corps in an impressive manner, and pointing out the evils of insubordination, adverted to the case they had just witnessed, as proof that no rank was above the reach of the law. He informed Mr. Delap, that it was his good conduct in the action between the Java and Constitution that had alone averted an additionally disgraceful circumstance that would have been included in the sentence,—that of having his sword broke over his head. Mr. Delap was was then led out of the barracks.

There is a valuable vacancy in the patronage of the Chief Justice of the King's Bench, by the death of James Templer, Esq. Master of the Crown Office.

Truro, Sept. 4.—Despatches from Lord Wellington were brought by the schooner Mullet, which arrived at Falmouth on Thursday morning, from St. Sebastian, after a passage of four days. An incessant bombardment of that place from 60 pieces of the heaviest battering cannon, had been carried on for two successive days before the Mullet left the station. The town was reduced to a heap of ruins, and the castle was expected shortly to be in the same condition. The speedy surrender of the garrison, therefore, may reasonably be expected. No fighting had taken place. The fortress of Pampeluna still held out; but as it is so closely invested as to be incapable of receiving supplies, its surrender is daily expected. A perfect knowledge has been obtained of the enemy's means of defence, and our next attack on these fortresses may therefore be expected to be completely successful.—*(Cornwall Gazette.)*

The Marlborough packet, Capt. Bull, arrived at Falmouth yesterday (Friday) morning with a mail and despatches from St. Andero, after a passage of four days. She brings the important intelligence that the troops under Lieut. General Lord Wm. Bentinck, having effected a junction with the army under the Marquis Wellington. Suchet has also succeeded in joining Soult, with the forces under his command, and a battle was expected to take place in a few days. This seasonable accession of strength joined to the reinforcements which have reached the gallant Field Marshal from this country since the battle of the Pyrenees, added to his Lordship's transcendent Generalship, leave no doubts as to the result of the contest, should Soult again hazard a general battle. St. Sebastians and Pampeluna still continue to hold out, but no attempts have been yet made by Soult to disturb the operations of the Allies against these fortresses. We anxiously await the next arrivals from St. Andero, when we hope to announce another victory over the Lieutenant de l'Empereur Soult.—(Same Paper.)

Among the rumours circulated as received on private authority from the French coast, one of the most extraordinary, although we fear not the authentic or credible, states, that the Empress Maria Louisa, conceiving that her removal from the Regency, and her consignment to an honourable exile, were the real objects of the mandate of Napoleon, ordering her to proceed to Cherburgh to preside at the ceremony of opening the new port at that place, had suddenly changed her route after proceeding to a certain distance from Paris, and hastened to Boulogne for the purpose of escaping across the Channel to place herself under British protection! Here the story stops in a distressing crisis, leaving us at a loss to know whether the poor Lady was arrested in her flight and taken back to Paris, like Louis the XVIth, and the Bourbon family, to be made the victims of vindictive tyranny; or whether after the example of the more successful revolters from Napoleon's oppression, she promptly threw herself into a boat with a few gallant and faithful adherents, and pushed out to sea, where she was picked up by one of our cruizers!!! Not having heard of such an arrival on the Kentish coast, we fear, we are not to promise ourselves a sight of Her Imperial Majesty in London.

After the third reading of the East India charter bill in the House of Commons, on the 13th of July, the usual motion having been made, "that the bill in question do now pass," sundry amendments were proposed by different members, and negatived, which, as matter of some curiosity, we here introduce.

"Sir H. Montgomery moved a clause by which the military officers of the Company, after fifteen years service in India, should be eligible by the Court of Directors, with the approbation of the Board of Controul, to seats in the Council of either of the Presidencies.

"This clause was read a first time, and on the motion that it should be read a third time;

"Mr. Grant opposed it, on the ground that it would cause disgust to the civil servants of the Company. It would be serving the military officers at the expence of the civil servants.

"Lord Castlereagh opposed the clause. It was negatived without a division.

"Sir Henry Montgomery then proposed as a clause, that military men should be employed as political agents at the Native Governments.

"After some observations from Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Grant, the clause was negatived.

"Mr. Peter Moore proposed, that the civil servants of the Company, after serving 10 years in India, may have permission, if required, to return to this country with the leave of the Directors, without the necessity of canvassing the Court of Proprietors

"This clause was negatived, as was also another proposed by Mr. W. Smith.

"Lord Castlereagh moved to omit the clause respecting a provision for the Scotch Presbyterian Church in India. After a few words from Mr. W. Dundas, Mr. Abercromby, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. R. Thornton, Mr. R. Smith, Mr. C. Grant, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the motion was carried, and it was agreed that the clause should be left out, with an understanding that the Directors of the East India Company would make such provision as was necessary for the comfort of their servants in India, who were members of the Church of Scotland.

An abstract of the new bill was published by us on Sunday evening, and the Minute of the Committee of the Court of Directors, of the 13th of July, detailing their opinions regarding the provisions of the same, and recommending the proffered charter to the acceptance of the Proprietors, is given at full length in our paper of this morning. A Court of Proprietors was accordingly held at the India-house on the 21st of July, when the above minute was submitted to them, and the following resolution passed, on the motion of Sir Hugh Inglis, viz.

"That though that Court could not contemplate the provisions of the Act with entire satisfaction, yet nevertheless referring to the sense expressed by the Legislature, and relying on their wisdom and justice for relief, in the event of the expectations raised by the Bill being disappointed, they could not think it expedient, in the present circumstances of the Company, to decline becoming a party to the measure; the Court of Directors were therefore authorized to communicate to his Majesty's Servants the concurrence of the Company, together with an assurance, that when the Bill should be passed into a law, they would faithfully endeavour to fulfil the new duties it went to impose on them, according to the true spirit and intention of the Act."

[India Gaz.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, September 4, 1813.

His R. H. the Prince Regent has been pleased in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to appoint the Earl of Aberdeen, K. T. to be His Majest's Plenipotentiary at the Court of Vienna.

His R. H. the Prince Regent has also been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to appoint Frederick Wise, Esq. to be his Majesty's Consul-General in Sweden.

The tone and assumptions of the Speaker's speech, addressed to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent at the close of the Session, have given very general and deep dissatisfaction. By Members of the highest respectability it has been strongly censured, as an undue attempt to set up the Speaker's own individual opinion as the opinion of the House. In no passage of the Speech was this more prominently and more unnecessarily thrust forwards, than that in which the rejection of the Catholic Bill is so directly alluded to; yet the Right Honourable Gentleman must have recollected by how small a majority that question was negatived, and and must moreover, have known by what sort of arts the majority was procured. The thing will not be, suffered to pass unnoticed, and, perhaps, not uncensured. Immediately after the Speaker retired from the Bar of the House of Peers, a Noble Lord accosted him, and expressing his entire disapprobation of the general tener of this Speech, inquired whether it was the Right Honourable Gentleman's intention to record it on the Journals. Mr. Abbot replied in the negative, observing, that as it was a proceeding had out of the House, it was not necessary to enter it on the Journals. The Noble Lord than intimated to the Right Honourable Gentleman, that it was his determination to bring the matter, in one shape or other, before the House of Commons at the opening of the next Session of Parliament. Ministers appear to have been as much surprised at this norable speech as their most determined opponents; certain it is, at least, that Lord Castlereagh, who stood so near the Right Honourable Gentleman on the occasion, could scarcely credit his own ears.—Morning Chronicle.

BULLETINS OF THE CROWN PRINCE.

Second Bulletin of the Combined Army of the North of Germany.

"*Head Quarters, Postdam, Aug.* 16.

"The Prince Royal removed his head quarters to this city last night.

"The army is concentrating.

"At the expiration of unavailing negociations entered upon at Prague, the Armistice was denounced on the 10th by the Allies, so that hostilities may be renewed to-morrow. On the 11th, at one in the morning, Count Metternich delivered to the Count de Narbonne, at Prague, the Declaration of War by Austria against France.

"His Royal Highness has just addressed to the Combined Army under his orders the following Proclamation:—

Combined Army of the North of Germany, the Prince Royal Generalissimo to the Army.

"Soldiers—Called by the confidence of my King, and of the Sovereigns his Allies, to lead you in the career which is about to open, I rely for the success of our arms on the Divine Protection, the justice of our cause, and on your valor and perseverance.

"Had it not been for the extraordinary concurrence of events which have given to the last twelve years dreadful celebrity, you would not have been assembled on the soil of Germany; but your Sovereigns have felt that Europe is a great family, and that none of the States of which it is composed can remain indifferent to the evils imposed upon any one of its members by a conquering Power. They are also convinced that when such a power threatens to attack and subjugate every other, there ought to exist only one will, among those nations that are determined to escape from shame and slavery.

"From that moment you were called from the Banks of the Wolga and the Don, from the shores of Britain and the mountains of the North, to unite with the German warriors who defend the cause of Europe.

"This then is the moment when rivalry, national prejudices, and antipathies, ought to disappear before the grand object of the independence of nations.

"The Emperor Napoleon cannot live in peace with Europe, unless Europe be his slave. His presumption carried 400,000 brave men 700 miles from their country: misfortunes against which he did not deign to provide fell upon their heads, and 300,000 Frenchmen perished on the territory of a great empire, the Sovereign of which had made every effort to preserve peace with France.

"It was to be expected that this terrible disaster, the effect of Divine Vengeance, would have inclined the Emperor of France to a less murderous system, and that, instructed at last, by the example of the North and of Spain, he would have renounced the idea of subjugating the Continent, and have consented to let the world be at peace; but this hope has been disappointed and that peace which all Governments desire and which every Government has proposed, has been rejected by the Emperor Napoleon.

"Soldiers! It is to arms then we must have recourse to conquer repose and independence. The same sentiment which guided the French in 1792, and which prompted them to assemble and combat the armies which entered their territory, ought now to animate your valour against those who, after having invaded the land which gave you birth, still hold in chains your brethren, your wives, and your children.

Soldiers! What a noble prospect is opened to you! the liberty of Europe, the re-establishment of its equilibrium, the end of that convulsive state which has had twenty years durration, finally, the peace of the world, will be the result of your efforts. Render yourselves worthy, by your union: your discipling, and your courage, of the high destiny which awaits you.

"C. JEAN.

"From my Head Quarters at Oranienburg, Aug. 15."

FRENCH PAPERS.

Paris, Sept. 1.—The military event which follow each other with rapidity no-allowing a detailed relation, we are authorit zed, whilst expecting them, to publish thes following a letter, addressed by his Excellency the Duke of Bassano, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to his Serene Highness the Prince Arch Chancellor of the Empire:

"Monseigneur,—I had the honour to write to your Excellency yesterday, the 26th and to announce to your Serene Highness that the Russian, Prussian, and Austrian armies had marched to attack Dresden, under the eyes of their Sovereigns, and that they had been repulsed at all points. You will easily comprehend that the Emperor is occupied in such a manner that it is impossible, at this moment, to give a detailed account of the events which have taken place. Hostilities commenced on the 17th, his Majesty entered Bohemia on the 19th, occupying the principal debouches at Rambourg and Gabel, and having marched his troops within twelve leagues of Prague, on the 21st the was in Silesia, beating the Russian and Prussian armies of Generals Sacken, Langeron, York, and Blucher, and forcing the fine positions of the Bober. Whilst the enemy still believed his Majesty in the depths of Silesia, he left a powerful army there under the orders of the Duke of Tarente, made his guards march ten leagues a day, and arrived at Dresden, for some days threatened by an imminent attack; his Majesty entered the town at nine in the morning and immediately made his dispositions. At three in the afternoon, the Russian, Prussian, and Austrian army, commanded by Generals Wittgenstein, Kleist, and Schwartzenberg, deployed 159,000 men, marching against the town. All the attacks were repulsed by the old and young guards alone, who covered themselves with glory. The enemy lost 4,000 killed at the foot of the redoubts. We have taken 2000 men, a flag, and several pieces of cannon. This morning, at four o'clock, the Emperor was upon the ground, the rain fell in torrents; Marshals the Duke of Ragusa and Belluno passed the bridge with their corps. At eight o'clock our attack commenced by a brisk cannonade. The enemy's extreme left was commanded by the Austrian Generals Ignau, Giulay, and Klenau, and separated from the remainder of the army by the valley of Plauen. The Emperor ordered it to be attacked by Marshal the Duke of Belluno, and by General Latour Mauberg's cavalry, under the orders of the King of Naples. We reckon among the trophies of this day 15,000 men, among whom are Field Marshal Lieut. Metzko, two Generals of Brigade, many superior officers, twenty pieces of cannon, and ten flags. During this time General Vandamme, who had debouched by Konigstein, seized upon the heights of Pirna, marched on both sides the Peterswalde road, and rendered himself master of the debouches from Bohemia, beating 15,000 men, who presented themselves before him, and made a good number of prisoners. At this moment all the roads of Peterswalde and Freyberg are intersected; the Russians and Prussians came by the road of Peterswalde, and the Austrians by that of Freyberg. If the enemy's army, which is numerous, as it composed of the Russian and Prussian corps, and of all the Austrian army, determines to retreat, it will necessarily suffer considerable losses; if it remains, there will be very destructive events to-morrow. Since the affairs at Ulm, the French army never experienced worse weather, and more abundant rain. The Emperor has been exposed to it all day; he is this moment retiring. The numerous columns of prisoners, pieces of cannon, and flags which have been taken, are traversing the town. The inhabitants evince the most lively joy at the sight of the trophies. The Duke of Reggio was to be on the 23d or 24th at Berlin. The Duke of Tarente drove the remains of the army from Silesia upon Breslau. It is not a Bulletin which I address to your Serene Highness but I thought it my duty to give you this important intelligence, his Majesty not having time to write, he is very well. One circumstance will excite universal indignation; the Ex General Moreau is with the enemy's army in the suite of the Emperor of Russia, as a Privy Councellor. He had there thrown off the mask, which for some years has not coucealed him from intelligent persons. I cannot yet, Monseigneur, send your Serene Highness the documents relative to the Austrian declaration of war; in the midst of those events which succeed each other I have not found a moment to place them before the Emperor. I am with respect, your Serene Highness's very humble & very obedient servant.

"The Duke of BASSANO.

"Dresden. Aug. 27, six P. M.

"Our losses are inconsiderable; the affairs of yesterday and to-day have lost us no person of rank."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7.

THANKS TO FIELD-MARSHAL WELLINGTON.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Lord Castlereagh rose, and in a most eloquent and luminous speech, went nearly over the same grounds as Earl Bathurst in the House of Peers. From the reports made by Officers holding distinguished situations in the army, the force of the enemy could not have amounted to less than Seventy Thousand Men, consisting of experienced and well disciplined troops. It was difficult to state the loss of the enemy; at the very lowest estimate it could not amount to less than Twelve Thousand Men: —It was probably much more, and it had ended in a victory so decisive and complete, that the result was that the enemy was left without the common means of again shewing his force as an army. Such a movement as Lord Wellington had made in one month, from *Granada* to *Pampeluna*, had never been equalled in the military history of any country. The glory of the English Nation was placed on the highest pinnacle of fame, from which it never could be shaken. If any thing could add to the interest of the battle, it was the field on which it had been fought. An illustrious Chieftain of former days (Edward, the Black Prince,) had fought on the same ground, had fought to restore a rightful Monarch to his throne.—He had conquered, and the fame of his arms was not forgotten on the day of battle. In looking at this proud triumph, it was impossible that the House should not feel gratified at reflecting, that while it raised us, it also raised those with whom we were allied; and he trusted, in the moment of victory, that would not be forgotten which was the legitimate end of all war—a secure Peace—a Peace consistent with the credit, interest, and engagements of this country; a Peace that would not only prove beneficial to England, but conducive to the happiness of all the nations of Europe.—(*Hear, hear, hear!*)—He then moved, "That the thanks of this House be given to Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, Knight of the Garter, for the energy and distinguished ability with which he has conducted the late operations of the Allied forces in Spain, and particularly for the splendid and decisive victory obtained over the enemy on the 21st of last June, near *Victoria*, when the French army was completely routed, with the loss of all its artillery, stores, baggage, and treasure."

The Motion was received with loud cheerings, from every part of the House.

Mr. Freemantle seconded the motion. He gave great credit to the Noble Lord and to Government, for the means which had been supplied to carry on the war in Spain; but although these means were liberal, he could not consent to abate one whit from the transcendant genius and pre-eminent merits of the Marquis of Wellington. He was confident the loss of the enemy amounted to at least double that to which it had been estimated by the Noble Lord.

Lord Castlereagh, in explanation, said, when he had assumed the loss of the enemy to amount to Twelve Thousand Men, he had taken the very lowest estimate that could be formed, and had not meant to include those who fell between the march of Lord Wellington and *Salamanca*, and the 21st of June, which might amount to nearly as much as he had stated.

Sir Eyre Coote.—"I congratulate the House on the splendid victory now under their consideration, and sincerely do I accord with the motion of thanks to the Noble Lord. Most happy am I to have it in my power in my place in the House of Commons, to offer my tribute of applause to the glorious achievements of the Noble Marquis and the brave and gallant army under his command—why should I say Brave?—Bravery and Intrepidity are the characteristic of the British Soldier!—It is not Bravery alone that I admire, It is, Sir, the celerity, the decision, the promptness, the rapid movements, added to excellent arrangements, and what is more, most admirable combined operations, that gained the glorious victory of the 21st of June. It affords me particular pleasure to reflect that the Noble Marquis has attained the rank of Field Marshall with so much promptitude. He justly deserves that exalted rank. I am persuaded, Sir, that the Officers and Soldiers of that highly distinguished army vied with each other on that memorable occasion to share the glory of the day,—a proud day for England,—a day never to be forgotten by Englishmen. A day that, I trust, will contribute beneficial consequences to Europe, and possibly tend to the restoration of Peace, and the Repose of Mankind."

Mr. Canning spoke to the following effect: —"Sir, I feel how impossible it is for me to express adequately my sense of this late glorious achievement: and I am persuaded that the strongest language I can use will be but a faint echo of the public sentiment on this glorious occasion. Five years ago, there were many in this House who thought that we were engaging in a rash enterprize—there were many who thought that however unavoidable the attempt was hopeless. A day has however now beamed upon us; a day of Glory, which, if glory were its only acquisition, would be recorded in the page of history, but which will have a much more extensive operation—that of arranging and settling the liberties of Mankind. Sir, I think with the Hon. Gentleman who seconded the motion, that however lavish (althongh indeed the word lavith is inapplicable in the present instance) we may be of honorable tribute to Lord Wellington, we should be guilty of great injustice, if we did not admire the conduct of his Majesty's Government in this transaction. Sir, I am one of the foremost and particularly with referrence to a discussion early in the Session to express my sense of the care—of the anxiety—of the solicitude—of the attention with which the mighty means of this Great Empire were prepared by Government at home for the disposal of the Noble Marquis. Not only, Sir, his Majesty's Government, but this House and the Country at large have reason to congratulate themselves that, under all the difficulties and vicissitudes of a contest, sometimes unpromising, sometimes leading to despondency, (though never with those who felt that confidence in the commanding genius of the Great Leader of our Armies, which this day will render universal,) there has never existed a disposition, either in House or out of doors, to shrink from those difficulties, or to see in those vicissitudes a just cause for dereliction or despair. It is now that we enjoy the fruits of our conduct. It is now that we receive the reward, first of the policy, which eugaged us in the cause of Spain, and next, of the constancy with which we peresevered in the support of that cause. The Revolution (as it has been sometimes called of) 1808, seemed as if it were given by Providence in contrast to that mighty and dreadful Revolution, whose tremendous successes almost led mankind to believe that success was inseparably linked to the car of those, who assailed with insatiable fury every established institution. It is not to Spain alone that the effects of the late victory will be confined Spain has been the theatre of Lord Wellington's glory, but it will not be the boundary of the beneficial result of his triumph. The same blow which has broken the talisman of the French power in Spain, will disenchant the North, and set Europe free. The contest in Spain has produced a state of things which enables us to look, not with Dismay, but with Hope, at those Countries which, up to the period of the commencement of that contest, were engaged in short and repeated conflicts with France, ever terminating in despair. Let us now look at the plains of Germany, we shall there see not a Conqueror borne on the tide of success, with the Nations trembling around him, but we shall behold a revived hope, and a renewed and increasing determination to resist him. It is no longer a scene wild, desolate, destitute; the moral deluge, by which the Continent has been overwhelmed, is subsiding; the limits of ancient Kingdoms are re-establishing, and the Spires and Turrets of venerated but almost forgotten institutions are beginning to re-appear—(*Hear, hear!*) And to whom, under God, do we owe all this, but to the Hero to whom we have this day assembled to offer, in the most authentic form, the Thanks of this Nation? It would be indeed presumptous to anticipate the probable results of this brilliant atchievment. But this at least we have the consolation to know, that the result cannot be but good. It must be beneficial, whether it regard War or whether it regard Pacification. For War—it will furnish the means—it will furnish the heart. For Peace—it will furnish that association of Peace and Victory, without which, I will not say that a solid Peace never can be attained; but I will say, that I do not believe it can be attained without considerable difficulty. But Sir, to whatever results the late glorious event may lead, sufficient for the day is it, to render our thanks to the man to whose consummate skill, to whose unexampled foresight, to whose combination of plan, to whose precision of movement, and finally, to whose Thunderbolt of activity we owe one of the proudest days in the annals of British Glory; & who has enabled us to afford as a Country the most ample contribution towards the advencement of the Peace and Happiness of all mankind.—(*Loud cheering.*)

Mr. F. Robinson observed that no Officers had fallen in the field on this glorious occasion, under such circumstance as to call for an Address to the Prince Regent, for the erection of a monument to their memory. It would, whowever, be a great omission to neglect mentioning the name of Colonel Cadogan, whose merits in the action had been so transcendant.

Lord Castlereagh admitted the gallantry of Col. Cadogan, and noticed the honourable circumsauces of his death as alluded to by Earl Bathurst, and highly approved of the suggestion.

The Thanks of the House were then voted with loud Acclamations to the Marquis of Wellington, to the General Officers, &c. under his command. (Generals Sir R. Hill, Sir T. Graham, the Earl of Dalhouse, Generals Stuart, Oswald, G. Murry, Vandeleur Lowry, Cole, Baron Baron Bock, &c.) and to the Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the Army.

Thanks were voted in the same manner to Marshal Beresford, and the Portuguese Officers and Army, and to the Spanish Officers and Arm;—these thanks to be communicated to them by the Marquis of Wellington.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.]—Monday, Sir Charles Henry Colvile, of Newton Colvile, Cambridgeshire, to Harriet Anne, only child of the late Thomas Porter Bonell, Esq. of Duffield, Derbyshire.

Same Day, at Paddington Mr. Hellaby, a proprietor and publisher of the Boston Gazette, to Miss Jane Pinkerton, daughter of Mr. F. Pinkerton, Engineer, of Friston, near Boston, Lincolnshire.

On Tuesday, at Fisburton, Wilt, William Doidge Taunton, Esq. of Gray's Inn, to Caroline, daughter of John Hooke Greene, Esq. of Fisherton cottage.

Aug. 31, John Price, Esq. Baker-street, Portmansquare, to Anne Seaton, daughter of H. Seaton, Esq. Montagu-street, Montagu square.

A few days since, at Salisbury, the Rev. Thomas Edwards Colston, Vicar of Bradwell, in Oxfordshire, to Henrietta, daughter of the late William Tinney, Esq. of Salisbury.

On Wednesday, at Lambeth, G. A. Thompson, Esq. of Delahay-street, to Clara, eldest daughter of John Morgan, Esq. of Lambeth-terrace.

On Monday at Hythe, Mr. John Gale surgeon, of Newington butts to Miss Tunnicliffe, of the same place.

Captain G. Reynolds, R. N. to the eldest daughter of Governor Dawers, R. N. Hospital at Deal.

Mr. Applegarth, of James street, Covent Garden, to the fourth daughter of J. Drew, Esq. of Old Park, Bristol.

J. Gillespie, Esq. of the E. I. Depot at the Isle of Wight, to third daughter of J. Hodgson, Esq. of Charles-street, St. James's-square.

J. Price, Esq. of Baker-street, Portman-square, to the daughter of H. Seaton, Esq. of Montague-street.

Mr. S. Emden, of King-street, Cheapside, to the only daughter of Mr. J. Easton, of Chesthunt, Herts.

At Bath, J. J. Alexander, Esq. of St. Lucia, to the widow of Rt. Hon. R. Cullen, late of the Scotch Lords of Session;

Captain Treeve, 23d regiment, to the daughter of the late Major Impey.

DEATHS.]—On the 10th July, aged 11 years, Henry, youngest son of the Reverend Charles Proby, of Stanwick Northamptonshire.

On Sunday last, Sir Henry Vane Tempest, of Wyniard, in the county of Durham, Bart M. P. for the county of Durham.

Last week, at Sledmere, Lady Sykes, the wife of Sir Mark M. Sykes, Bart. Member for York.

On Tuesday, last, at his house, Streatham, in the county of Surry, William Commins, Esq. of Cheapside, in the 51st year of his age.

On Friday, the 27th ult. at Welwyn, Herts, M. A. Batten, aged 61.

On Saturday, the 28th ult. at his house in Cannonstreet-road, St. George's East, Edward Robson, Esq. shipowner, aged 50 years.

On Monday last, at Pinner, Middlesex, Mrs. Aubery, relict of the late Rev. E. Aubery, rector of West Camel Somersetshire.

On Wednesday last, William Nunn, Esq. of Upper Tooting.

On Monday last, at his house in Grenville street, Brunswick-square, Daniel Adams Esq. of the Stock Exchange, in his 60th year.

A few days ago, at her residence at Illington, a woman, named Parker, well know as a washerwoman, in the 102d year of her age.

On Thursday se'nnight, the Right Hon. Lord Craig, an eminent Scots Judge. His Lordship was in his 68th year.

Last Sunday evening, Mr. Falker, of St. Martin's-lane, told some friends who were with him, that he felt a particular heaviness; they persuaded him to go and lay down, which he did. A short time had elapsed when he complained of being worse; he turned himself round, and almost immediately expired. He has left five children to lament his loss.

On Sunday the 11th of July, at her appartments in St. James's Palace, in the 89th year of her age, the Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Finch.

At her house in Wimpole-street, on the morning of Thursday the 8th inst. after an illness of three days, Lady Campbell, widow of the late Sir Archibald Campbell, R. B.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1814.

ANNO QUINQUAGESIMO TERTIO

GEORGII III. REGIS.

CAP. CLV.

An act for continuing in the East India Company, for a further Term, the Poſſeſſion of the Britiſh Territories in India, together with certain exclusive Privileges; for eſtabliſhing further Regulations for the Government of the ſaid Territories, and the better Adminiſtration of Juſtice within the ſame; and for regulating the Trade to and from the Places within the Limits of the ſaid Company's Charter. [21ſt *July* 1813]

WHEREAS by an act of the Parliament of *Great Britain*, paſſed in the Thirty-third Year of His preſent Majeſty's Reign, for continuing in the *East India* Company, for a further Term the Poſſeſſion of the *Britiſh* Territories in *India*, together with their exclusive Trade, under certain Limitations, and for other Purpoſes; the Poſſeſſion and Government of the *Britiſh* Territories in *India*, together with an exclusive Trade in, to, and from the *East Indies*, and other the Limits deſcribed in an act made in the Ninth Year of the Reign of King *William* the Third, or in a certain Charter of the Fifth Day of *September*, in the Tenth Year of the ſame King, were continued in the United Company of Merchants of *England* trading to the *East Indies*, for a Term thereby limited, under certain Regulations and Conditions: And whereas by an Act of the Parliament of *Ireland*, paſſed in the ſame Thirty-third Year of His preſent Majeſty's Reign, for regulating the Trade of *Ireland* to and from the *East Indies*, under certain Conditions and Proviſions, for a Time therein mentioned, the exclusive Privileges granted to the ſaid United Company by the ſaid Act of the Parliament of *Great Britain* were confirmed ſubject to certain Conditions and Reſtrictions: And whereas it is expedient that the Territorial Acquiſitions mentioned in the ſaid Act of the Parliament of *Great Britain* of the Thirty-third Year of His preſent Majeſty, together with ſuch other Territorial Acquiſitions on the Continent of *Aſia*, or in any Iſlands ſituate to the North of the Equator, as are now in the Poſſeſſion and under the Government of the ſaid United Company, with the Revenues thereof, ſhould, without Prejudice to the undoubted Sovereignty of the Crown of the United Kingdom of *Great Britian* and *Ireland*, in and over the ſame, or to any Claim of the ſaid United Company to any Rights, Franchiſes, or Immunities, remain in the Poſſeſſion and under the Government of the ſaid United Company for a further Term; ſubject to ſuch Powers and Authorities for the Superintendance, Direction, and Controul over all Acts, Operations, and Concerns, which relate to the Civil or Military Government or Revenues of the ſaid Territories, and to ſuch further or other Powers, Authorities, Rules, Regulations, and Reſtrictions, as have been already made or provided by any Act or Acts of Parliament in that Behalf, or are made and provided by this Act: And whereas it is expedient that from and after the Tenth Day of *April* One thouſand eight hundred and fourteen, the Right of trading, trafficking, and adventuring, in, to, and from all Ports and Places within the Limits of the ſaid United Company's preſent Charter, ſave and except the Dominions of the Emperor of *China*, ſhould be open to all His Majeſty's Subjects, in common with the ſaid United Company, ſubject to certain Regulations and Proviſions; but that the exiſting Reſtraints reſpecting the Commercial Intercourſe with *China* ſhould be continued, and the exclusive Trade in Tea preſerved to the ſaid Company, during the further Term hereby limited: May it therefore pleaſe Your Majeſty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty, by and with the Advice and Conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by the Authority of the ſame, That the Territorial Acquiſitions mentioned in the ſaid Act of the Parliament of *Great Britain*, of the Thirty-third Year of His preſent Majeſty, together with ſuch of the Territorial Acquiſitions ſince obtained upon the Continent of *Aſia*, or in any Iſlands ſituate to the North of the Equator, as are now in the Poſſeſſion of and under the Government of the ſaid United Company, with the Revenues thereof reſpectively, ſhall remain and continue in the Poſſeſſion and under the Government of the ſaid United Company, ſubject to ſuch Powers and Authorities for the Superintendance, Direction and Controul over all Acts, Operations, and Concerns which relate to the Civil or Military Government or Revenues of ſaid Territories, and to ſuch further and other Powers, Authorities, Rules, Regulations, and Reſtrictions, as have been already made or provided by any Act or Acts of Parliament in that Behalf, or are made and provided by this Act, for a further Term, to be computed from the ſaid Tenth Day of *April* One thouſand eight hundred and fourteen, until the ſame ſhall be determined by virtue of the Proviſo hereinafter contained.

II. And be it further enacted, That the ſole and exclusive Right of trading, trafficking, and uſing the Buſineſs of Merchandize in, to and from the Dominions of the Emperor of *China*, and the whole, ſole, and exclusive Right of trading and trafficking in Tea, in, to, and from all Iſland, Ports, Havens, Coaſts, Cities, Towns and Places, between the *Cape of Good Hope* and the Streights of *Magellan*, in ſuch Manner as the ſame Rights now are or lawfully may be exerciſed or enjoyed by the ſaid United Company, by virtue of any Act or Charter now in force, but not further or otherwiſe; and all and ſingular the Profits, Benefits, Advantages, Privileges, Franchiſes, Abilities, Capacities, Powers, Authorities, Rights, Remedies, Methods of Suit, Penalties, Forfeitures, Diſabilities, Proviſions, Matters and Things whatſoever, granted to or veſted in the ſaid Company by the ſaid Acts of the Thirty-third Year of His preſent Majeſty or either of them, for and during the Term limited by the ſaid Act of the Parliament of *Great Britain*, and all other the Enactments, Proviſions, Matters and Things contained in the ſaid Acts of the Thirty-third Year of His preſent Majeſty, or in any other Act or Acts whatſoever, which are limited, or may be conſtrued to be limited, to continue for and during the Term granted to the ſaid Company by the ſaid Act of the Parliament of *Great Britain* of the Thirty-third Year of His preſent Majeſty, ſo far as the ſame or any of them are in force, and not repealed by or repugnant to this Act, ſhall continue and be in force during the further Term hereby granted to the ſaid Company, ſubject to ſuch Alterations therein as may be made by any of the Enactments, Proviſions, Matters, and Things in this Act contained.

III. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That at any Time upon Three Years Notice to be given by Parliament after the Tenth Day of *April* One thouſand eight hundred and thirty-one and upon Payment made to the ſaid United Company, of any Sum or Sums Money, which according to the Proviſions of a certain Act of the Thirty-third Year of the Reign of His preſent Majeſty, intituled *An Act for placing the Stock, called* Eaſt India Annuities, *under the Management of the Governor and Company of the Bank of* England, *and ingrafting the ſame on the Three Pounds* Per Centum *Reduced Annuities, in Redemption of a Debt of Four millions two hundred thouſand Pounds owing by the Public to the* Eaſt India *Company; and for enabling the ſaid Company to raiſe a Sum of Money by a further Increaſe of their Capital Stock, to be applied in Diſcharge of certain Debts of the ſaid Company*, ſhall, or may, upon the Expiration of the ſaid Three Years, become payable to the ſaid Company, according to the true Intent and Meaning of the ſaid Act, then and from thenceforth, and not before or ſooner, the ſaid Term hereby granted to the ſaid United Company, and all Right, Title, and Intereſt of the ſaid United Company, to or in any exclusive Trade continued to the ſaid Company under the Proviſions of this Act, ſhall ceaſe and determine.

IV. Provided alſo, That nothing in the ſaid Proviſo laſt herein-before contained, or in any Proviſo in the ſaid Act of the Ninth Year of King *William* the Third, or in the ſaid Charter of the Fifth Day of *September* in the Tenth Year of His Reign, or in any other Act or Charter contained, ſhall extend or be conſtrued to extend, to determine the Corporation of the ſaid United Company, or to hinder, prevent, or preclude the ſaid Company or their Succeſſors, from carrying on at all Times after ſuch Determination of their exclusive Trade as aforeſaid, a Free Trade in, to, and from the *East Indies*, and Limits in the ſaid laſt mentioned Act or Charter contained, with all or any Part of their Joint Stock in Trade, Goods, Merchandizes, Eſtates and Effects, in common with other the Subjects of His Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors, trading to, in and from the ſaid Parts or Limits.

V. And be it further enacted, That any Notice in Writing, ſignified by the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons for the Time being, by Order of the ſaid Houſe, ſhall be deemed and adjudged a due and proper Notice by Parliament, to and for all the Ends, Intents, and Purpoſes, for which any Notice is by this Act directed to be given to the ſaid United Company.

VI. And be it further enacted, That from and after the ſaid Tenth Day of *April* One thouſand eight hundred and fourteen, it ſhall and may be lawful for any of His Majeſty's Subjects, in common with the ſaid United Company, to export in Ships navigated according to Law, from any Port or Ports within the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, to all Ports and Places within the Limits herein-before referred to; ſave and except the Dominions of the Emperor of *China*; any Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, which can now, or may at any Time or Times hereafter be legally exported; and alſo, in common with the ſaid Company, to import in Ships navigated as aforeſaid, from any Port or Ports within the Limits aforeſaid, ſave and except as aforeſaid, into the ſaid United Kingdom, any Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, the Product or Manufacture of any of the Countries within the ſaid Limits, which can now, or may at any Time or Times hereafter, be legally imported; ſubject nevertheleſs to the ſeveral Reſtrictions, Conditions, and Limitations, in this Act contained.

VII. And whereas by a certain Act paſſed in Twelfth Year of the Reign of King *Charles* the Second, intituled *An Act for the encouraging and increaſing of Shipping and Navigation*, it is enacted, That no Goods or Commodities, that are of Foreign Growth, Production or Manufacture, and which are to be brought into *England*, *Ireland*, *Wales*, the Iſlands of *Guernſey* and *Jerſey*, or Town of *Berwick-upon-Tweed*, in *Engliſh* built Shipping, or other Shipping belonging to ſome of the aforeſaid Places, and navigated by *Engliſh* Mariners, as in the ſaid Act mentioned, ſhall be ſhipped or brought from any other Place or Places, Country or Countries, but only from thoſe of the ſaid Growth, Production or Manufacture, or from thoſe Ports where the ſaid Goods and Commodities can only be or are or uſually have been firſt ſhipped for Tranſportation, and from none other Places or Countries; provided that the ſaid Act or any Thing therein contained ſhould not extend or be meant to reſtrain the importing of any *Eaſt India* Commodities, loaden in *Engliſh*-built Shipping, and whereof the Maſter and Three-fourths of the Mariners at leaſt are *Engliſh*, from the uſual Place or Places of lading of them in any Part of thoſe Seas to the Southward and Eaſtward of *Cabo Bona Speranza*, although the ſaid Ports be not the very Places of their Growth; be it enacted, That it ſhall and may be lawful for His Majeſty's Subjects, in Ships navigated according to Law, to import, under the Authority of this Act, into the ſaid United Kingdom, from all Ports and places within the Limits of the ſaid Company's Charter; ſave and except the Dominions of the Emperor of *China*; any Goods, Wares or Merchandize the Product or Manufacture of any Country with the Limits of the ſaid Company's Charter, except Tea, although ſuch Goods, Wares or Merchandize may not be of the Growth, Production of Manufacture of the Place or Country from which the ſame ſhall have been ſhipped or brought, or have been ſhipped or brought from the Port where ſuch Goods or Commodities can only be, or are, uſually have been firſt ſhipped for Tranſportation, nor the uſual Place for lading the ſame, the ſaid Act or any other Matter or Thing to the contrary notwithſtanding.

VIII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That it ſhall not be lawful for any Perſon or Perſons, ſave only the ſaid United Company or ſuch as ſhall obtain their ſpecial Leave and Licence in Writing, or a ſpecial Leave and Licence in Writing under their Authority, for that Purpoſe, to ſhip, carry, or put on board any Ship in the *East Indies*, or other Parts within the Limits aforeſaid, or to import into the ſaid United Kingdom from any Port or Place whatſoever, any Tea; any Thing in this Act contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

IX. Provided alſo, and be it further enacted, That it ſhall not be lawful for any Perſon or Perſons to carry any Military Stores to any Place upon the Continent of *Aſia*, between the River *Indus* and the Town of *Malacca* on the Peninſula of *Malacca* inclosive, or in any ſtand under the Government of the ſaid Company ſituate to the North of the Equator, or to the ſaid Company's Factory of *Bencoolen* in the Iſland of *Sumatra* or its Dependencies; ſave only the ſaid United Company, or ſuch as ſhall obtain their ſpecial Leave and Licence in Writing, or a ſpecial Leave and Licence in Writing under their Authority, for that Purpoſe.

X. Provided alſo, That it ſhall not be lawful for any private Perſon or Perſons to export any Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, to any Port or Place within the Limits of the ſaid Company's Charter, except in ſome Ship or Ships to be cleared out from ſome Port or Ports of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, or to import any Goods, Wares, or Merchandize from any Port or Place within the Limits aforeſaid, except only into ſuch Ports of the ſaid United Kingdom as ſhall be provided with Warehouſes, together with Wet Docks or Basins, or ſuch other Securities as ſhall in the Judgment of the Lord High Treaſurer, or of the Lords Commiſsioners of the Treaſury for the Time being, or any Three or more of them in *Great Britain* and *Ireland* reſpectively, be fit and proper for the Depoſit and ſafe Cuſtody of all ſuch Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, as well as for the Collection of all Duties payable thereon, and ſhall have been duly declared ſo to be by the Order of His Majeſty in Council in *Great Britain*, or by the Order of the Lord Lieutenant in Council in *Ireland*: Provided always, that Copies of all ſuch Orders in Council to be iſſued as aforeſaid, ſhall have been publiſhed Three Times at leaſt in the *London* or *Dublin Gazette*, as the Caſe may be; and Copies of all ſuch Orders ſhall be laid before both Houſes of Parliament, in the Seſſion next after the iſſuing of the ſame reſpectively.

XI. Provided alſo, and be it further enacted, That no Ship or Veſſel engaged in Private Trade under the Authority of this Act, ſhall proceed to any Place within the Limits of the ſaid Company's Charter ſituate on the Continent of *Aſia*, from the River Indus to the ſaid Town of *Malacca* inclusive, or in any Iſland under the Government of the ſaid Company lying to the North of the Equator, or to the ſaid Company's Factory of *Bencoolen* or its Dependencies, without a Licence to be granted for that Purpoſe from the Court of Directors of the ſaid United Company; and that no ſuch Ship or Veſſel, unleſs ſpecially authorized as herein after mentioned, ſhall proceed to any Port or Place within the Limits laſt mentioned, except to ſome or One of the principal Settlements of *Fort William*, *Fort Saint George*, *Bombay*, and *Prince of Wales Iſland*: And when and as often as any Application ſhall be made to the ſaid Court of Directors for a Licence on Behalf of any ſuch Ship or Veſſel about to proceed from the ſaid United Kingdom to any of the ſaid Company's principal Settlements, the ſaid Company ſhall and they are hereby required forthwith to iſſue their Licence for that Purpoſe, according to ſuch Form as ſhall hereafter be ſettled by the ſaid Court of Directors, with the Approbation of the Board of Commiſsioners for the Affairs of *India*: And when and as often as any Application ſhall be made to the ſaid Court of Directors for a Licence ſpecially authorizing any ſuch Ship or Veſſel to proceed to any Place or Places upon the Continent of *Aſia*, from the River *Indus* to the ſaid Town of *Malacca* inclusive, or in any Iſland under the Government of the ſaid Company lying to the North of the Equator, except the ſaid Company's principal Settlements, or to the ſaid Company's Factory of *Bencoolen* or its Dependencies, the ſaid Court of Directors ſhall, within Fourteen Days from the Receipt thereof, unleſs they ſhall think fit to comply therewith, tranſmit the ſame to the ſaid Board of Commiſsioners, for the Affairs of *India*, together with any Repreſentation which the ſaid Court may think proper to make upon the Subject of ſuch Application; and in caſe the ſaid Board of Commiſsioners ſhall think fit to direct the ſaid Court of Directors to iſſue any ſuch Licence or Licences, the ſaid Court of Directors ſhall and they are hereby required forthwith to iſſue the ſame, upon ſuch Terms and Conditions as the ſaid Court of Directors, with the Approbation of the ſaid Board of Commiſsioners, ſhall from Time to Time think fit: Provided always, that in all Caſes in which the ſaid Board of Commiſsioners ſhall direct the ſaid Court of Directors to iſſue any ſuch Licence, which they ſhall have declined to iſſue without ſuch Direction, the Special Circumſtances inducing them to give ſuch Direction ſhall be recorded in the Books of the ſaid Board.

XII. Provided alſo, and be it further enacted, That no Ship or Veſſel engaged in Private Trade under the Authority of this Act, clearing out from any Port or Ports within the United Kingdom, ſhall proceed to any Place or Places ſituate more to the Northward than Eleven Degrees of South Latitude, and between the Sixty-fourth and One hundred and fiftieth Degrees of Eaſt Longitude from *London* (ſave and except Ports and Places upon the Continent of *Aſia*, from the River *Indus* to the ſaid Town of *Malacca* inclusive, or in any Iſland under the Government of the ſaid Company lying to the North of the Equator, and alſo ſave and except the ſaid Company's Factory at *Bencoolen* and its Dependencies) without a Licence from the ſaid Board of Commiſsioners for the Affairs of *India*; and the ſaid Commiſsioners ſhall and they are hereby required from Time to Time to frame and publiſh ſuch Rules and Regulations for the granting of Licences in that Behalf, as they ſhall think fit; and in all Caſes in which any Licence ſhall be granted by the ſaid Board of Commiſsioners, otherwiſe than according to ſuch Rules and Regulations, the ſpecial Circumſtances under which ſuch Licence ſhall have been granted, ſhall be recorded in the Books of the ſaid Board, and communicated to the Court of Directors.

XIII. Provided alſo, That it ſhall not be lawful for any Ship or Veſſel, the regiſtered Meaſurement whereof ſhall be leſs than Three hundred and fifty Tons, other than ſuch Ships or Veſſels as may be employed by the ſaid Company as Packets, to clear out from any Port in the United Kingdom, for any Port or Place within the Limits of the ſaid Company's Charter, or be admitted to Entry at any Port of the United Kingdom, from any Place within thoſe Limits.

XIV. Provided alſo, and be it further enacted, That no Ship or Veſſel engaged in Private Trade under the Authority of this Act ſhall be permitted to clear out from or be admitted to Entry at any Port or Place within the United Kingdom, or Limits of the ſaid Company's Charter, until the Maſter or other Perſon having the Command of ſuch Ship or Veſſel ſhall have made out and exhibited a true and perfect Manifeſt of the Cargo of ſuch Ship or Veſſel, and exhibited to the principal Officer of the Cuſtoms, or other Perſon thereto authorized by ſuch Government as aforeſaid, at ſuch Port of Clearance, upon Oath (which Oath ſuch Officer or other Perſon is hereby authorized to adminiſter) a true and perfect Liſt in ſuch Form as ſhall from Time to Time be ſettled by the ſaid Court of Directors, with the Approbation of the ſaid Board of Commiſsioners, ſpecifying and ſetting forth the Names, Capacities, and Deſcriptions of all Perſons embarked or intended to be embarked on board ſuch Ship or Veſſel, and all Arms on board, or intended to be put on board the ſame, or be admitted to entry at any Port in the ſaid United Kingdom, or any ſuch Port within the Limits laſt mentioned, until the Maſter or other Perſon having the Command of ſuch Ship or Veſſel ſhall in the like Manner have made out and exhibited to the principal Officer of the Cuſtoms, or other Perſon thereunto authorized, as aforeſaid, upon Oath (which Oath ſuch Officer or other Perſon is hereby authorized to adminiſter) a true and perfect Liſt, in form to be

XV. Provided alſo, and be it further enacted, That no Ship or Veſſel engaged in Private Trade under the Authority of this Act ſhall be permitted to clear out from any Port of the ſaid United Kingdom, or any Place or Places under the Government of His Majeſty or of the ſaid Company, ſituate more to the Northward than Eleven Degrees of South Latitude, and between the Sixty-fourth and One hundred and fiftieth Degrees of East Longitude from *London*, until the Maſter or other Perſon having the Command of ſuch Ship or Veſſel ſhall have made out, and exhibited to the principal Officer of the Cuſtoms, or other Perſon thereto authorized by ſuch Government as aforeſaid, at ſuch Port of Clearance, upon Oath (which Oath ſuch Officer or other Perſon is hereby authorized to adminiſter) a true and perfect Liſt in ſuch Form as ſhall from Time to Time be ſettled by the ſaid Court of Directors, with the Approbation of the ſaid Board of Commiſsioners, ſpecifying and ſetting forth the Names, Capacities, and Deſcriptions of all Perſons embarked or intended to be embarked on board ſuch Ship or Veſſel, and all Arms on board, or intended to be put on board the ſame, or be admitted to entry at any Port in the ſaid United Kingdom, or any ſuch Port within the Limits laſt mentioned, until the Maſter or other Perſon having the Command of ſuch Ship or Veſſel ſhall in the like Manner have made out and exhibited to the principal Officer of the Cuſtoms, or other Perſon thereunto authorized, as aforeſaid, upon Oath (which Oath ſuch Officer or other Perſon is hereby authorized to adminiſter) a true and perfect Liſt, in form to be

ſettled as aforeſaid, ſpecifying the Names, Capacities and Deſcriptions of all Perſons on board, or who ſhall have been on board ſuch Ship or Veſſel, from the Time of the ſailing thereof, to the Time of Arrival; and all Arms on board, or which ſhall during ſuch Time have been on board ſuch Ship or Veſſel; and the ſeveral Times and Places at which ſuch of the ſaid Perſons as may have died or left the ſaid Ship or Veſſel, ſhall have ſo died, or left ſuch Ship or Veſſel, or ſuch of the Arms as may have been diſpoſed of, have been ſo diſpoſed of.

XVI. Provided alſo, and be it further enacted, That in every Caſe where any ſuch Liſt ſhall be received in any Port of the ſaid United Kingdom, from any Maſter or other Perſon having the Command of any ſuch Ship or Veſſel, the Officer or other Perſon receiving the ſame ſhall, and he is hereby required, with all reaſonable Diſpatch, to tranſmit a Copy of ſuch Liſt to the Secretary of the Court of Directors of the ſaid United Company; and in caſe ſuch Liſt ſhall be received in any Port in the *Eaſt Indies*, or other Place within the Limits laſt mentioned, ſuch Officer or other Perſon receiving the ſame ſhall, and he is hereby required, in like Manner to tranſmit a Copy of ſuch Liſt to the Chief Secretary of the Government to which the Port or Place in which ſuch Liſt ſhall be received ſhall be ſubject.

XVII. And be it further enacted, That no Articles manufactured of Silk, Hair, or Cotton Wool, or any Mixture thereof, imported under the Authority of this Act, from any Port or Place within the Limits of the ſaid Company's Charter, ſhall be entered or taken out of any Warehouſe, except for Exportation, unleſs the ſame ſhall have been brought into the Port of *London*, and depoſited in the Warehouſes of the ſaid United Company; and that for the Purpoſe of aſcertaining the Duties payable upon all ſuch Articles which ſhall be depoſited in the Warehouſes of the ſaid United Company, the ſame ſhall be ſold openly and publicly by Inch of Candle, or by way of Public Auction, and in no other Manner, under the Order and Authority of the Court of Directors of the ſaid Company, on Account of the proper Owners thereof; and that when any of ſuch Goods ſhall be bought in by the Owners, the whole Conſignments ſo bought in ſhall and may be delivered out to them with all convenient Speed after the Sales thereof, upon Payment of the Duties and other Charges to which the ſame ſhall be liable, without the actual Payment of the groſs Prices or Sale Amount of the ſaid Goods; and that all ſuch Articles imported on board any ſuch Ship, and depoſited in the Warehouſes of the ſaid Company, and the Sales thereof, ſhall be in all Reſpects ſubject to the Bye Laws of the ſaid Company, and the ſeveral Proviſions of the ſaid Act of the Parliament of *Great Britain* of the Thirty-third Year of His Majeſty's Reign, made and provided for the Management of Private Trade; ſave only and except as is otherwiſe directed, provided, or authorized by this Act.

XVIII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the Lord High Treaſurer or Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury for the Time being, to permit any Articles manufactured of Silk, Hair, Cotton Wool, or any Mixture thereof, which may have been imported under the Authority of this Act into any Part of the United Kingdom other than the Port of *London*, to be removed from ſuch Port of Importation to the ſaid Port of *London*, for the Purpoſe of Sale for Home Conſumption, under ſuch and the like Regulations as any Goods, Wares or Merchandize may be removed from the Port in *Great Britain* where firſt warehouſed, to any other warehouſing Port by virtue of an Act paſſed in the Fiftieth Year of the Reign of His preſent Majeſty, intituled *An Act to permit the Removal of Goods, Wares and Merchandize from the Port in* Great Britain *where firſt warehouſed, to any other warehouſing Port, for the Purpoſe of Exportation*: And all ſuch Articles ſo removed, ſhall be depoſited in the Warehouſes of the ſaid United Company, and ſold in the ſame Manner and under the ſame Regulations and Proviſions, as if the ſame had been originally imported into the Port of *London*, and depoſited in the Warehouſes of the ſaid Unitde Company.

XIX. And be it further enacted, That as well in the Port of *London* as in all other Ports, all Articles manufactured of Silk, Hair, Cotton Wool, or any Mixture thereof, which ſhall be imported under the Authority of this Act, from any Port or Place within the Limits of the ſaid Company's Charter, and ſhall be entered and taken out of any Warehouſe for Exportation, ſhall be charged according to their Value under all ſuch Rules and Regulations, and ſubject to the ſame Penalties and Forfeitures as are preſcribed, directed, and impoſed for aſcertaining and collecting Duties to be paid according to Value, by an Act paſſed in the Twenty-ſeventh Year of the Reign of His preſent Majeſty, intituled *An Act for repealing the ſeveral Duties of Cuſtoms and Exciſe, and granting other Duties in lieu thereof, and for applying the ſaid Duties, together with others compoſing the Public Revenue; for permitting the Importation of certain Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, the Produce or Manufacture of the European Dominions of the French King, into this Kingdom; and for applying certain unclaimed Monies, remaining in the Exchequer for the Payment of Annuities on Lives, to the Reduction of the National Debt*, or by any other ſubſequent Act or Acts now in force.

XX. Provided always, That nothing herein contained ſhall extend or be conſtrued to extend to prevent the making, during the further Term hereby granted to the ſaid Company, ſuch further Proviſions by Authority of Parliament as may from Time to Time be deemed neceſſary, for enabling His Majeſty's Subjects to carry on Trade and Traffic directly or circuitouſly as well between all Ports and Places ſituate without the Limits of the ſaid Company's Charter, and all Ports and Places (except the Dominions of the Emperor of *China*) ſituate within thoſe Limits, as between the ſaid United Kingdom, and all the laſt-mentioned Ports and Places except as aforeſaid; but without Prejudice to any of the Reſtrictions or Proviſions herein contained, as to the Reſort to and Reſidence of any Perſons in the *Eaſt Indies* and Parts aforeſaid.

XXI. And be it further enacted, That ſo much of an Act paſſed in the Thirty-firſt Year of His preſent Majeſty's Reign, intituled *An Act for indemnifying all Perſons who have been concerned in adviſing or carrying into Execution a certain Order of Council reſpecting the Importation of a limited Quantity of Saltpetre; for repealing the Duties now payable upon the Importation of Saltpetre, and for granting other Duties in lieu thereof*, as requires the ſaid Company, at their public Sales to put up certain Quantities of Saltpetre at certain Rates; or to reſerve and deliver into the Stores of His Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors, certain Quantities of Saltpetre at certain Rates, ſhall be and the ſame is hereby repealed.

XXII. And be it further enacted, That ſo much of the ſaid Act of the Ninth Year of the Reign of King *William* the Third, or of any other Act or Acts, as requires that all Goods and Merchandize belonging to any Private Trader to the *Eaſt Indies*, which ſhall be imported into *England* or *Wales*, ſhall be ſold openly and publicly by Inch of Candle, ſhall be and the ſame is hereby repealed.

XXIII. And be it further enacted, That ſo much of the ſaid Acts of the Thirty-third Year of His preſent Majeſty, or either of them, as requires the Court of Directors of the ſaid Company to lay yearly before the Board of Commiſſioners for the Affairs of *India*, an Invoice of the Quantities and Sorts of Cordage, Pitch, and Tar, and the Number and Sizes of Maſts and Spars, and the Number and Weight of Anchors exported, or intended to be exported by the ſaid Company; or as relates to the Admiſſion of Individuals, by Authority of the ſaid Board of Commiſſioners, to export or import any Goods, Wares, or Merchandize on board the ſaid Company's Ships; or to the providing or appropriating by the ſaid Company of Tonnage for the Private Trade, or to the Rate of Freight to be charged thereon; or to the Notices to be given to the Chief Secretary of the ſaid Company, or to the Chief Secretary of the Preſidency in *India*, by Perſons intending to export or import Goods; or to the regiſtering of Private Trade Goods, or to the granting Orders or Licences for ſhipping ſuch Goods in the Ships of the ſaid Company; or as requires One or more of the outward-bound Ships of the ſaid Company to touch at the Port of *Cork* between the Month of *October* and the Month of *February* in every Year; ſhall be, and the ſame is hereby repealed.

XXIV. And be it further enacted, That all Goods, Wares, and Merchandize of or belonging to the ſaid Company, exported or imported from or into any Ports or Places under the Government of the ſaid Company in the *Eaſt Indies*, or other Places within the Limits of the ſaid Company's Charter, ſhall be ſubject to the Payment of the like Rates, Cuſtoms, and Duties of Import and Export, as the Goods, Wares, and Merchandizes of the ſame Kinds or Sorts, exported or imported in Private Trade, under the Authority of this Act are or ſhall be ſubject or liable to be charged with.

XXV. And be it further enacted, That no new or additional Impoſition of any Duty or Tax upon the Export, Import, or Tranſit of any Goods, Wares, or Merchandize whatſoever, made or to be made by Authority of the Governor General or Governor in Council, of any of the ſaid Company's Preſidencies or Settlements in the *Eaſt Indies* or Parts aforeſaid, ſhall be valid or effectual, until the ſame ſhall have been ſanctioned by the Court of Directors of the ſaid United Company, with the Approbation of the ſaid Board of Commiſſioners; which Sanction and Approbation ſhall be ſignified to the ſaid Governments reſpectively by ſome public Diſpatch from the ſaid Court of Directors, deſcribing each Regulation for the Purpoſes aforeſaid, which ſhall be ſo ſanctioned and approved by its Title at full Length, and expreſſing that the ſame is ſo ſanctioned and approved; and all ſuch Regulations, when promulgated in the *Eaſt Indies* by the ſaid Governments, ſhall contain expreſs Mention that the ſame are made with the Sanction of the ſaid Court of Directors, and with the Approbation of the ſaid Board of Commiſſioners for the Affairs of *India*; and ſuch Mention ſhall be taken as concluſive Evidence of ſuch Sanction and Approbation in all Courts of Juſtice.

XXVI And whereas, by virtue of the ſaid Act made in the Ninth Year of King *William* the Third, the ſaid Company were authorized to receive a Duty of Five Pounds for every Hundred Pounds of the true and real Value of all Goods, Wares, and Merchandizes, of the Growth, Product, or Manufacture of the *Eaſt Indies*, or other Parts within the Limits aforeſaid, imported or brought into the Kingdom of *England* in Private Trade, towards defraying certain Charges in the ſaid Act mentioned and ſpecified: And whereas the ſaid Company, before the paſſing of the ſaid Act made in the Thirty-third Year of the Reign of His preſent Majeſty, had, over and beſides the ſaid Duty of Five Pounds *per Centum*, been accuſtomed to charge and receive, for their own Uſe, after the Rate of Two Pounds *per Centum* on the Groſs Sale Amount of all Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, imported into the Kingdom of *Great Britain* from the *Eaſt Indies* in Private Trade, in Recompence and Satisfaction of the Charges and Expences of unſhipping and ſelling the ſame, and otherwiſe in the Care and Management thereof: And whereas by the firſt mentioned Act, made in the Thirty-third Year of His preſent Majeſty, it was enacted, that from and after the Firſt Day of *March* One thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-four, the ſaid Duty of Five Pounds *per Centum* ſhould be repealed, and the ſaid Charge of Two Pounds *per Centum* diſcontinued, and that in lieu thereof reſpectively, there ſhould be rendered and paid to the ſaid Company, during the further Term by the ſame Act granted to them in their excluſive Trade, a Duty or Allowance after the Rate of Three Pounds *per Centum* on the Groſs Sale Amount of all Goods, Wares, and Merchandizes, imported or brought into this Kingdom from the *Eaſt Indies* in Private Trade, including in ſuch Value or Account, all Duties and Charges payable in reſpect thereof: Be it further enacted, That the ſaid Duty or Allowance in reſpect of Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, imported in Private Trade, ſhall be, and the ſame is hereby wholly repealed.

XXVII. Provided always, and be it enacted, That neither the ſaid Repeal of the ſaid Duty contained in the ſaid Act of the Ninth Year of King *William* the Third, nor any Thing in this Act contained, ſhall extend to releaſe the Payment of the Duty or Allowance of Three Pounds *per Centum* in reſpect of any Articles of Silk, Hair, Cotton Wool, or any Mixture thereof, which being brought in to the Port of *London* by Private Merchants, Traders, or other Perſons, may be depoſited in the Warehouſes of the ſaid United Company, nor of the ſaid Duty of Five Pounds *per Centum*, or the ſaid Charge of Two Pounds *per Centum* on any Goods, Wares, or Merchandize which ſhall be brought Home and imported in any of the Ships of the ſaid Company or in their Service from *China*; nor to affect any Covenants or Engagements now ſubſiſting, or hereafter to be made by or between the ſaid Company, or on their Behalf, with the Maſters or Commanders of the Company's Ships, or with any other of the Officers or Servants of the ſaid Company, in whatever Employment or Capacity they may happen to be; but that all and every ſuch Covenants and Agreements ſhall be and be held, deemed, and taken to be of the ſame Force and Effect as if the ſaid Repeal had not been enacted, or this Act been made; the ſaid Repeal or any other Matter or Thing to the contrary notwithſtanding.

XXVIII. And, for more effectually ſecuring to the *Eaſt India* Dock Company the Rates and Duties granted and made payable to them by Two ſeveral Acts, one paſſed in the Forty-third Year of His preſent Majeſty intituled *An Act for the further Improvement of the Port of* London, *by making Docks and other Works at* Blackwall, *for the Accommodation of the Eaſt India Shipping in the ſaid Port*; and the other, paſſed in the Forty ſixth Year of the Reign of His preſent Majeſty, intituled *An Act for altering and enlarging the Powers of an Act made in the Forty-third Year of the Reign of His preſent Majeſty, for the further Improvement of the Port of* London, *by making Docks and other Works at* Blackwall, *for the Accommodation of the* Eaſt India *Shipping in the ſaid Port*; be it further enacted, That all the Rates and Duties by the ſaid Acts granted and made payable to the *Eaſt India* Dock Company, for or in reſpect of any Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, ſhall be fully adjuſted, ſettled, and paid to the ſaid *Eaſt India* Dock Company, or their Collectors or Receivers, before ſuch Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, ſhall be delivered to the Owner or Owners, or Conſignee or Conſignees thereof.

XXIX. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That in caſe any Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, ſhall be cleared or diſcharged from any Ship or Veſſel before the Rates and Duties payable to the ſaid *Eaſt India* Dock Company in reſpect of the ſame ſhall have been fully diſcharged, then it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid *Eaſt India* Dock Company to cauſe ſuch Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, to be ſent to and depoſited in the Warehouſes of the ſaid United Company, and to be ſold under the Order and Authority of the Court of Directors of the ſaid Company, on the Account of the proper Owners thereof; and the Rates and Duties payable to the ſaid *Eaſt India* Dock Company in reſpect of the ſame, and the reaſonable Expences of ſending and depoſiting the ſame as aforeſaid, ſhall be deducted and paid to the ſaid *Eaſt India* Dock Company, their Receivers or Collectors, in ſuch Manner as is directed by the ſaid Act of the Forty-third Year of His preſent Majeſty, with reſpect to the Rates or Duties thereby made payable; any Thing herein-before contained to the contrary thereof in anywiſe notwithſtanding.

XXX. And whereas by an Act paſſed in the Thirty-fifth Year of His Majeſty's Reign, intituled *An Act for allowing for a limited Time the Importation of Goods from* India *and* China, *and other Parts within the Limits of the excluſive Trade of the* Eaſt India Company, *in Ships not of* Britiſh *built nor regiſtered as ſuch; and for the Exportation of Goods from* Great Britain, *by the ſame Ships, under certain Reſtrictions*, it was enacted, that if during the Continuance of the then preſent War, and for Eighteen Months after the Concluſion thereof, any Ship freighted by the ſaid United Company with the Approbation of the ſaid Board of Commiſſioners, with Home Inveſtment of Goods from *India* or *China* or other Ports within the Limits of the ſaid Company's Trade, ſhould arrive in the Ports of *Great Britain*, it ſhould and might be lawful upon Repreſentation made by or on Behalf of the ſaid Company to His Majeſty in Council, for His Majeſty, by and with the Advice of His Privy Council, to authorize the Importation and Entry of ſuch Goods, ſubject to the like Duties and no other, as if they were imported in *Britiſh* built Ships, though ſuch Goods ſhould be brought in Ships which might not be *Britiſh* built, nor have been regiſtered as *Britiſh*-built Ships, nor navigated as required by the Laws then in force; provided the ſaid Ships ſhould have been built within the Territories belonging to the ſaid United Company, or in the Ports under the immediate Protection of the *Britiſh* Flag in the *Eaſt Indies*; and alſo to permit ſuch Ships to export from *Great Britain* to the *Britiſh* Settlement in the *Eaſt Indies*, or to any of the Places within the Limits before mentioned, with the Licence and Conſent of the ſaid Company, any Goods, Wares or Merchandize whatſoever, Ordnance and Military Stores excepted; and it was thereby further enacted, that ſuch Ships ſhould not be liable to Forfeiture, nor ſhould any Perſons whatever be liable to any Penalty or Forfeiture on account of any Importation of Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, in purſuance of the ſaid Act, or of any Order or Orders of His Majeſty in Council, which might be iſſued in virtue thereof: And whereas by an Act paſſed in the Forty ſecond Year of His Majeſty's Reign, intituled *An Act for making perpetual ſo much of an Act made in the Nineteenth Year of the Reign of His preſent Majeſty, as relates to the allowing a Drawback of the Duties of Rum ſhipped as Stores to be conſumed on board Merchant Ships on their Voyages; and to continue ſeveral Laws relating to the permitting the Exportation of Tobacco Pipe Clay from* Great Britain *to the* Britiſh *Sugar Colonies in the* Weſt Indies, *until the Twenty fourth Day of* June *One thouſand eight hundred and eight; to the giving further Encouragement to the Importation of Naval Stores from the* Britiſh *Colonies in* America, *until the Twenty ninth Day of* September *One thouſand eight hundred and twelve; to the regulating the Payment of the Duties on Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs and Mace; to the allowing the Importation of certain Fiſh from* Newfoundland *and the Coaſt of* Labrador, *until the Twenty fourth Day of* June *One thouſand eight hundred and eight; and to the allowing the Importation and Exportation of Goods from and to* India *and* China, *in Ships not of* Britiſh *Built, during the Continuance of the excluſive Trade to and from the* Eaſt Indies, *granted to the* Eaſt India *Company by an Act of the Thirty third Year of His preſent Majeſty's Reign*, the ſaid Act of the Thirty fifth Year of His Majeſty's Reign was further continued, during the Term granted to the ſaid United Company, by the ſaid Act of the Parliament of *Great Britain*, of the Thirty third Year of His Majeſty's Reign; be it enacted, That the ſame ſhall continue and be in force until the Firſt Day of *Auguſt* One thouſand eight hundred and fourteen, unleſs any Proviſion ſhall be made reſpecting the ſame in the next Seſſion of Parliament; and that it ſhall and may be lawful for His Majeſty during ſuch Time, by any Order or Orders in Council to be made for that Purpoſe, to authorize any of His Majeſty's Subjects to import into the ſaid United Kingdom from the *Eaſt Indies*, and other Places within the Limits of the ſaid Company's Charter, ſave and except the Dominions of the Emperor of *China*; paying the like Duties only as if ſuch Importation were made in *Britiſh* Ships; and to export from the ſaid United Kingdom to the *Eaſt Indies* and Places aforeſaid, ſave and except as aforeſaid, Goods, Wares and Merchandize, except Tea, in all ſuch Ships as above mentioned ſubject to ſuch Regulations and Conditions as His Majeſty ſhall think fit; any Act, Matter or Thing to the contrary notwithſtanding: Provided always, that all ſhips which may have commenced their Voyage from *India* at any Time before the Expiration of One Year from the paſſing of this Act ſhall be deemed and taken to be equally entitled to the Benefit of the Proviſions herein-before contained as if ſuch ſhips had arrived in any Port of the United Kingdom during the ſaid Twelve Months.

XXXI. And be it further enacted, That ſuch Ships ſhall not be liable to Forfeiture, nor ſhall any Perſons whatever be liable to any Penalty or Forfeiture on account of any Importation or Exportation of any Goods, Wares or Merchandize, in purſuance of this Act, or of any Order or Orders of His Majeſty in Council which may be iſſued in virtue thereof.

XXXII. And whereas it is neceſſary to encourage the Fiſhery carried on to the Southward of the *Greenland Seas* and *Davis's Streights*, by extending the Limits now preſcribed for the ſame; be it enacted, That it ſhall and may be lawful for any Ship or Veſſel fitted and clearing out conformably to an Act paſſed in the Thirty fifth Year of His Majeſty's Reign intituled *An Act for the further encouraging and regulating the Southern Whale Fiſheries*, to ſail and paſs for the Purpoſe aforeſaid, in all the Seas to the Eaſtward of the *Cape of Good Hope*, and in all the Seas to the Weſtward of the *Streights of Magellan*: Provided always, that no ſuch Ship or Veſſel ſhall ſail or paſs in any Seas further to the Northward than Eleven Degrees of South Latitude, and between the Sixty-fourth and One hundred and fiftieth Degrees of Eaſt Longitude from *London*, without a Licence from the ſaid Board of Commiſſioners for the Affairs of *India* ſpecially authorizing ſuch Ship or Veſſel ſo to proceed: Provided alſo, that no ſuch Ship or Veſſel, the regiſtered Meaſurement whereof ſhall be leſs than Three hundred and fifty Tons, ſhall ſail or paſs in any of the Seas to the Eaſtward of the *Cape of Good Hope*, or to the Weſtward of the *Streights of Magellan*, without a Licence from the ſaid Board of Commiſſioners, ſpecially authorizing the ſame: Provided alſo, that it ſhall not be lawful for any ſuch Ship or Veſſel to go to, touch or ſtay at any Port or Place upon the Continent of *Aſia*, from the River *Indus* to the ſaid Town of *Malacca* incluſive, or any Iſland under the Government of the ſaid Company to the North of the Equator, nor the ſaid Company's Factory at *Bencoolen* or its Dependencies, nor the Dominions of the Emperor of *China*, without a Licence in Writing from the ſaid Court of Directors of the ſaid United Company ſpecially authorizing the ſame.

XXXIII. And whereas it is the Duty of this Country to promote the Intereſt and Happineſs of the Native Inhabitants of the *Britiſh* Dominions in *India*; and ſuch Meaſures ought to be adopted as may tend to the Introduction among them of uſeful Knowledge, and of religious and moral Improvement; and in furtherance of the above Objects ſufficient Facilities ought to be afforded by Law to Perſons deſirous of going to and remaining in *India*, for the Purpoſe of accompliſhing thoſe benevolent Deſigns, ſo as the Authority of the Local Governments reſpecting the Intercourſe of *Europeans* with the Interior of the Country be preſerved, and the Principles of the *Britiſh* Government, on which the Natives of *India* have hitherto relied for the free Exercile of their Religion, be inviolable maintained; And whereas it is expedient to make Proviſion for granting Permiſſion to Perſons deſirous of going to and remaining in *India* for the above Purpoſes, and alſo to Perſons deſirous of going to and remaining there for other lawful Purpoſes; be it therefore enacted, That when and as often as any Application ſhall be made to the ſaid Court of Directors, for or on Behalf of any Perſon or Perſons deſirous of proceeding to the *Eaſt Indies* for Permiſſion ſo to do, the ſaid Court ſhall, unleſs they ſhall think fit to comply therewith, tranſmit every ſuch Application within One Month from the Receipt thereof to the ſaid Board of Commiſſioners for the Affairs of *India*; and in caſe the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall not ſee any ſufficient Objection thereto, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid Commiſſioners to direct that ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall, at his or their own ſpecial Charge, be permitted to proceed to any of the ſaid principal Settlements of the ſaid Company, and that ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall be furniſhed by the ſaid Court of Directors with a Certificate or Certificates, according to ſuch Form as the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall preſcribe, ſignifying that ſuch Perſon or Perſons have or have ſo proceeded with the Cognizance and under the Sanction of the ſaid Court of Directors; and that all ſuch Certificates ſhall entitle the Perſons obtaining the ſame ſo long as they ſhall properly conduct themſelves, to the Countenance and Protection of the ſeveral Governments of the ſaid Company in the *Eaſt Indies* and Parts aforeſaid, in their reſpective Purſuits, ſubject to all ſuch Proviſions and Reſtrictions as are now in force, or may hereafter be judged neceſſary, with regard to Perſons reſiding in *India*.

XXXIV. Provided always, That nothing herein contained ſhall extend or be conſtrued to extend to reſtrict or prohibit the ſaid Court of Directors from offering ſuch Repreſentations to the ſaid Board of Commiſſioners, reſpecting Perſons ſo applying for Permiſſion to proceed to the *Eaſt Indies*, as the ſaid Court of Directors may at any Time think fit.

XXXV. Provided alſo, and be it further enacted, That all Perſons who ſhall proceed to the *Eaſt Indies* ſhall, upon their Arrival at any Place within the Limits of the ſaid United Company's Government, be ſubject to all ſuch Rules and Regulations as now are or hereafter may be in force within thoſe Limits.

XXXVI. Provided alſo, and be it further enacted, That if any Perſon having obtained a Certificate or Licence from the ſaid Court of Directors, authorizing

such Perſon to proceed to the *Eaſt Indies* ſhall at any Time ſo conduct himſelf as in the Judgment of the Governor General, or Governor of the Preſidency within which ſuch Perſon ſhall be found, to have forfeited his Claim to the Countenance and Protection of the Government of ſuch Preſidency, it ſhall and may be lawful for ſuch Governor General, or Governor, by Order, to declare that the Certificate or Licence ſo obtained by ſuch Perſon ſhall be void from a Day to be named in ſuch Order; and from and after ſuch Day ſo to be named in ſuch Order, ſuch Perſon ſhall be deemed and taken to be a Perſon reſiding and being in the *Eaſt Indies* without Licence or Authority for that Purpoſe, and may be ſent forthwith to the United Kingdom; any Matter or Thing whatſoever to the contrary notwithſtanding; Provided nevertheleſs, that no Perſon whoſe Certificate or Licence ſhall have been ſo vacated by Order of any of the Governments of the ſaid Company as aforeſaid, ſhall be ſubject or liable to any Proſecution for reſiding or being found in the *Eaſt Indies* without Licence or Authority for that Purpoſe, until Two Months after Notice of ſuch Order ſhall have been given to ſuch Perſon, by Delivery to ſuch Perſon of a Copy thereof, or by leaving the ſame at the laſt Place of Abode of ſuch Perſon, or by Publication of ſuch Order in the Gazette of the Preſidency where ſuch Order ſhall be made.

XXXVII. And be it further enacted, That it ſhall not be lawful for any of the Governments of the ſaid Company at their ſeveral Preſidencies to licenſe or otherwiſe authorize the Reſidence at any Place or Places within the Limits of the ſaid Company's Governments, of any Subject of His Majeſty, who ſhall go thereto after the Tenth Day of *April* One thouſand eight hundred and fourteen, unleſs ſuch Perſon ſhall have been previouſly furniſhed with a Licence or Certificate from the Court of Directors of the ſaid Company, or have otherwiſe been authoriſed by Law to reſide within the ſaid Limits; Provided nevertheleſs, that any Governor General or Governor of any of the ſaid Preſidencies, for extraordinary Reaſons to be entered upon the Minutes of Council, may authorize by Special Licence the Reſidence of any Subject of His Majeſty in any Place or Places under the Government of ſuch Preſidency, until the Pleaſure of the ſaid Court of Directors ſhall be known in that Behalf; and that ſuch Special Licence ſhall be deemed and taken to be of the ſame Force and Effect as a Licence of and from the ſaid Court of Directors, until Notice of the Pleaſure of the ſaid Court to the contrary ſhall have been given to ſuch Perſon, by Delivery thereof to ſuch Perſon, or by leaving the ſame at his laſt Place of Abode, or by Publication thereof in the Gazette of the Preſidency by which ſuch Special Licence ſhall have been granted: Provided that a Copy of ſuch Licences and of the Reaſons for granting the ſame, accompanied with an application for a Licence from the ſaid Court of Directors, ſhall be tranſmitted to the ſaid Court of Directors forthwith after the granting thereof.

XXXVIII. And be it further enacted, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid Board of Commiſſioners for the affairs of *India*, by Licence in Writing for that Purpoſe, upon ſuch Terms and Conditions as they may think fit, to authorize any Perſon or Perſons to proceed to and reſide at any Place or Places ſituate more to the Northward than Eleven Degrees of South Latitude, and between the Sixty fourth and One hundred and fifteth Degrees of Eaſt Longitude from *London*, and not being upon the Continent of *Aſia*, between the River *Indus* and the Town of *Malacca* inclusive; nor in any Iſland under the Government of the ſaid Company lying to the Northward of the Equator; nor at the ſaid Company's Factory at *Bencoolen*, nor its Dependencies; nor within the Dominions of the Emperor of *China*; any Act, Matter or Thing whatſoever to the contrary notwithſtanding.

XXXIX. And be it further enacted, That it ſhall and may be lawful for any Subjects of His Majeſty, to proceed to and reſide at any Place or Places ſituate more to the Southward than Eleven Degrees of South Latitude, or more to the Weſtward than Sixty four Degrees, or more to the Eaſtward than One hundred and fifty Degrees of Eaſt Longitude from *London*, for any lawful Purpoſes without any Licence whatſoever; any Thing in this or any other Act, or in any Charter contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

XL. And be it further enacted, That if any of the Subjects of His Majeſty, His Heirs or Succeſſors, of or belonging to any of His Majeſty's Dominions ſituate without the *Eaſt Indies* and Limits of the ſaid Company's Charter, other than ſuch as ſhall be licenſed by the ſaid United Company, or otherwiſe thereunto lawfully authorized, ſhall at any Time before the Determination of the further Term hereby granted to the ſaid Company, directly or indirectly, ſail to, viſit, haunt, frequent, trade, traffick or adventure to, in or from the *Eaſt Indies*, or Parts aforeſaid, or go, ſail, or repair thereto, or be found therein, or in any other Manner than is preſcribed or allowed by the Proviſions of this Act, and the Terms and Conditions of any Licence or Certificate to be granted by virtue thereof, all and every ſuch Perſon and Perſons ſhall be deemed and taken to have unlawfully traded and trafficked there; and all ſuch Perſons, and all Ships and Veſſels found in the Cuſtody of any ſuch Perſon or Perſons, or engaged or concerned in ſuch unlawful Trade or Traffic, and the Owners, Maſters and Crews thereof, and all Goods, Merchandize, Treaſure and Effects ſhipped or laden thereon, or taken out of the ſame, or found in the Cuſtody of any ſuch Perſon or Perſons, ſhall be ſubject and liable to all ſuch and the like Pains, Penalties, Forfeitures, Diſabilities and Methods of Suit, as are contained in the ſaid Acts of the Thirty-third Year of His preſent Majeſty, or either of them, or any Act or Acts now in force, and which Pains, Penalties, Forfeitures, Diſabilities, and Methods of Suit, were enacted for the Purpoſe of ſecuring to the ſaid Company the ſole and excluſive Right of trading to the *Eaſt Indies*, and other Parts within the Limits of their Charter, during the Continuance of ſuch ſole and excluſive Right, and of reſtraining clandeſtine and illicit Trade, in, to, and from the *Eaſt Indies* and Parts aforeſaid; and all ſuch and the like Powers, Proviſions, Clauſes, Matters, and Things as are contained in the ſaid Acts of the Thirty-third Year of His preſent Majeſty, or either of them, or in any Act or Acts now in force, and which were enacted for the Purpoſe aforeſaid, ſhall be deemed and taken to be in force, and to apply to all ſuch unlawful Trade and Traffick as aforeſaid, contrary to the Proviſions of this Act, or of the Terms and Conditions of any Licence or Certificate to be granted by virtue thereof, and ſhall be put in Execution during the further Term hereby granted to the ſaid Company, for the Purpoſe of preventing any ſuch unlawful Trade or Traffick, as fully and effectually as if the ſame Powers, Proviſions, Clauſes, Matters, and Things were ſeverally repeated at large, and re-enacted in the Body of this Act, and applied to and for the Purpoſe laſt aforeſaid.

XLI. Provided always, and be it enacted, That if any Ship or Veſſels ſhall happen by Streſs of Weather or other inevitable Accident to be driven or forced more to the Northward than Eleven Degrees South Latitude, and between the Sixty-fourth and One hundred and fiftieth Degrees of Eaſt Longitude from *London*, and being driven or ſo forced ſhall return within the ſaid Limits with as much convenient Speed as the Safety of ſuch Ship or Veſſel or other Circumſtances will admit, ſuch Ship or Veſſels ſhall not, nor ſhall any of the Goods, Merchandize, Treaſure, or Effects ſhipped or laden on board the ſame, be ſubject to Forfeiture, nor ſhall the Owners, Maſter, or Crew thereof, or any other Perſon on board the ſame, be liable to any of the Pains, Penalties, Forfeitures, or Diſabilities herein-before mentioned, on account of being or having been within the ſaid Limits: Provided nevertheleſs, that the Proof of ſuch Ship or Veſſels having been driven or forced beyond the ſaid Limits by Streſs of Weather or other inevitable Accident, and of having returned within the ſaid Limits with as much convenient Speed as the Safety of the ſaid Ship or Veſſel or other Circumſtances would admit, ſhall lie on the Party claiming the Benefit of ſuch Exemption; any Thing in this or any other Act contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

XLII. And be it further enacted, That the ſaid Board of Commiſſioners for the Affairs of *India*, by force and virtue of this Act, ſhall have and be inveſted with full Power and Authority to ſuperintend, direct, and controul all Orders and Inſtructions whatſoever, which in anywiſe relate to or concern any Rules, Regulations, or Eſtabliſhments whatſoever of the ſeveral Colleges eſtabliſhed by the ſaid Company at *Calcutta* or *Fort Saint George*, or of any Seminaries which may be eſtabliſhed under the Authority of any of the Governments of the ſaid Company, in the ſame Manner, to all Intents and Purpoſes, and under and ſubject to all ſuch and the like Regulations and Proviſions, as if ſuch Orders and Inſtructions immediately related to and concerned the Government and Revenues of the ſaid Territorial Acquiſitions in the *Eaſt Indies*.

XLIII. And be it further enacted, That it ſhall be lawful for the Governor General in Council to direct, that out of any Surplus which may remain of the Rents, Revenues and Profits, ariſing from the ſaid Territorial Acquiſitions, after defraying the Expences of the Military, Civil, and Commercial Eſtabliſhments, and paying the Intereſt of the Debt, in Manner herein after provided, a Sum of not leſs than One Lack of Rupees in each Year ſhall be ſet apart and applied to the Reviſal and Improvement of Literature and the Encouragement of the learned Natives of *India*, and for the Introduction and Promotion of a Knowledge of the Sciences among the Inhabitants of the *Britiſh* Territories in *India*; and that any Schools, Public Lectures or other Inſtitutions, for the Purpoſes aforeſaid, which ſhall be founded at the Preſidencies of *Fort William*, *Fort Saint George*, or *Bombay*, or in any other Parts of the *Britiſh* Territories in *India*, in virtue of this Act, ſhall, be governed by ſuch Regulations as may from Time to Time be made by the ſaid Governor General in Council; ſubject nevertheleſs to ſuch Powers as are herein veſted in the ſaid Board of Commiſſioners for the Affairs of *India*, reſpecting Colleges and Seminaries: Provided always, that all Appointments to Offices in ſuch Schools, Lectureſhips and other Inſtitutions, ſhall be made by or under the Authority of the Governments within which the ſame ſhall be ſituated.

XLIV. And whereas the ſaid United Company have lately eſtabliſhed, in *England*, a College, for the appropriate Education of young Men deſigned for their Civil Service in *India*, and alſo a Military Seminary for the appropriate Education of young Men deſigned for their Military Service in *India*: And whereas it is expedient that the ſaid College and Military Seminary ſhould be further continued and maintained, and that proper Rules and Regulations ſhould be conſtituted and eſtabliſhed by Authority of Law, for the good Government of the ſaid College and Military Seminary reſpectively; be it therefore enacted, That the ſaid College and Military Seminary ſhall be continued and maintained by the ſaid United Company during the further Term hereby granted to the ſaid Company; and that it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid Court of Directors, and they are hereby required, forthwith, after the paſſing of this Act, to frame ſuch Rules and Regulations for the good Government of the ſaid College and Military Seminary reſpectively, as in their Judgment ſhall appear beſt adapted to the Purpoſes aforeſaid; and to lay the ſame before the Board of Commiſſioners for the Affairs of *India*, for their Reviſal and Approbation, who ſhall thereupon proceed to conſider the ſame, ſhall and may make ſuch Alterations therein and Additions thereto as they ſhall think fit; nevertheleſs, all ſuch Rules and Regulations ſhall and may be ſubject to ſuch future Reviſion and Alteration by the ſaid Court of Directors, with the Approbation of the ſaid Board, as Circumſtances may from Time to Time require in that Behalf; and all ſuch Rules and Regulations, ſo framed, approved, reviſed, or altered, ſhall be deemed and taken to be good and valid in Law, and ſhall be binding and effectual upon all Perſons and in all Matters belonging or relating to the ſaid College and Military Seminary reſpectively; any Law, Charter or other Matter or Thing to the contrary notwithſtanding: Provided always, that nothing herein contained ſhall prevent the ſaid Court of Directors from making ſuch Repreſentation, with reſpect to any Alterations in or Additions to ſuch Rules and Regulations which may be made by the ſaid Board of Commiſſioners, as the ſaid Court of Directors ſhall at any Time think fit.

XLV. And be it further enacted, That from and after the paſſing of this Act, it ſhall and may be lawful for the Lord Biſhop of *London* for the Time being, to have and exerciſe, and he is hereby authoriſed and empowered to have and exerciſe ſuch Viſitatorial Power and Juriſdiction over all ſuch Perſons, Matters, and Things, belonging or relating to the ſaid College, and in ſuch Manner, as ſhall be appointed and eſtabliſhed by the ſaid Rules and Regulations of the ſaid College in that Behalf; any Matter or Thing whatſoever to the contrary notwithſtanding.

XLVI. And be it further enacted, That it ſhall not be lawful for the ſaid Court of Directors to nominate, appoint, or ſend to the Preſidencies of *Fort William*, *Fort Saint George*, or *Bombay*, any Perſon in the Capacity of a Writer, unleſs ſuch Perſon ſhall have been duly entered at ſuch College, and have reſided there Four Terms, according to the Rules and Regulations thereof; and ſhall alſo produce to the ſaid Court of Directors, a Certificate under the Hand of the Principal of the ſaid College, teſtifying that he has, for the Space of Four Terms, been a Member of and duly conformed himſelf to the Rules and Regulations of the ſaid College.

XLVII. And be it further enacted, That no Order for the Eſtabliſhment of any Office, or the Appointment of any Perſon to fill the Situation of Principal at the ſaid College, or Head Maſter of the Military Seminary, ſhall be valid or effectual, until the ſame ſhall have been approved by the ſaid Board of Commiſſioners for the Affairs of *India*.

XLVIII. And whereas for the due Performance of the public Duties of Religion at the ſaid College, as well as for the Maintenance of ſound Learning and religious Education, it is expedient that the Principal and ſome of the Profeſſors of the ſaid College ſhould be Clergymen of the Eſtabliſhed Church: And whereas it may be expected, that among Clergymen beſt qualified for ſuch Situations, from their Character and Attainments, ſome may be poſſeſſed of Benefices in the Church; be it enacted, That every Spiritual Perſon holding the Situation of Principal or Profeſſor in the ſaid College, and actually performing the Duties of the ſame, ſhall be and he is hereby exempted from Reſidence on any Benefice of which he may be poſſeſſed, in the ſame Manner as the Spiritual Perſons ſpecified in an Act paſſed in the Forty-third Year of His preſent Majeſty's Reign, intituled *An Act to amend the Laws relating to Spiritual Perſons holding of Farms, and for enforcing the Reſidence of Spiritual Perſons on their Benefices in England*, are by the ſaid Act exempted from Reſidence on their reſpective Benefices; any Act, Matter, or Thing, to the contrary notwithſtanding.

XLIX. And whereas no ſufficient Proviſion hath hitherto been made for the Maintenance and Support of a Church Eſtabliſhment in the *Britiſh* Territories in the *Eaſt Indies* and other Parts within the Limits of the ſaid Company's Charter, be it therefore enacted, That in caſe it ſhall pleaſe His Majeſty, by His Royal Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the ſaid United Kingdom, to erect, found, and conſtitute, One Biſhoprick for the Whole of the ſaid *Britiſh* Territories in the *Eaſt Indies*, and Parts aforeſaid; One Archdeaconry for the Preſidency of *Fort William* in *Bengal*; One Archdeaconry for the Preſidency of *Fort St. George* on the Coaſt of *Coromandel*; and One Archdeaconry for the Preſidency and Iſland of *Bombay*, on the Coaſt of *Malabar*; and from Time to Time to nominate and appoint a Biſhop and Archdeacons to ſuch Biſhoprick and Archdeaconries reſpectively; the Court of Directors of the ſaid Company, during ſuch Time as the ſaid Territorial Acquiſitions ſhall remain in the Poſſeſſion of the ſaid Company, ſhall, and they are hereby required to direct and cauſe to be paid, certain eſtabliſhed Salaries to ſuch Biſhop and Archdeacons reſpectively; (that is to ſay) from and out of the Revenues of the ſaid Preſidency of *Fort William* in *Bengal* to the ſaid Biſhop, Five thouſand Pounds by the Year, at an Exchange of Two Shillings for the *Bengal* Current Rupee; and to the ſaid Archdeacon of the ſaid Preſidency of *Fort William*, Two thouſand Pounds by the Year, at the like Exchange; and from and out of the Revenues of the Preſidency of *Fort Saint George*, on the Coaſt of *Coromandel*, to the Archdeacon of the ſaid Preſidency of *Fort Saint George*, Two thouſand Pounds by the Year, at an Exchange of Eight Shillings for the Pagoda at *Madras*; and from and out of the Revenues of the Preſidency and Iſland of *Bombay*, on the Coaſt of *Malabar*, to the Archdeacon of the ſaid Preſidency and Iſland of *Bombay*, Two thouſand Pounds by the Year, at an Exchange of Two Shillings and Three pence for the *Bombay* Rupee.

L. And be it further enacted, That the ſaid Salaries ſhall take place and commence from and after the Time at which ſuch Perſons as ſhall be appointed to the ſaid Offices reſpectively, ſhall take upon them the Execution of their reſpective Offices; and that all ſuch Salaries ſhall be in Lieu of all Fees of Office, Perquiſites, Emoluments, and Advantages whatſoever; and that no Fees of Office, Perquiſites, Emoluments, or Advantages whatſoever, ſhall be accepted, received, or taken, in any Manner or on any Account or Pretence whatſoever, other than the Salaries aforeſaid; and that ſuch Biſhop and Archdeacons reſpectively ſhall be entitled to ſuch Salaries ſo long as they ſhall reſpectively exerciſe the Functions of their ſeveral Offices in the *Eaſt Indies*, or Parts aforeſaid, and no longer.

LI. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That ſuch Biſhop ſhall not have or uſe any Juriſdiction, or exerciſe any Epiſcopal Functions whatſoever, either in the *Eaſt Indies* or elſewhere, but only ſuch Juriſdiction and Functions as ſhall or may from Time to Time be limited to him by His Majeſty by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom.

LII. And be it further enacted, That it ſhall and may be lawful for His Majeſty, from Time to Time, if He ſhall think fit, by His Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the ſaid United Kingdom, to grant to ſuch Biſhop ſo to be nominated and appointed as aforeſaid, ſuch Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction, and the Exerciſe of ſuch Epiſcopal Functions, within the *Eaſt Indies* and Parts aforeſaid, as His Majeſty ſhall think neceſſary for the adminiſtering holy Ceremonies, and for the Superintendence and good Government of the Miniſters of the Church Eſtabliſhment within the *Eaſt Indies* and Parts aforeſaid; any Law, Charter, or other Matter or Thing to the contrary notwithſtanding.

LIII. And be it further enacted, That when and as often as it ſhall pleaſe His Majeſty to iſſue any Letters Patent reſpecting any ſuch Biſhoprick or Archdeaconry as aforeſaid, or for the Nomination or Appointment of any Perſon thereto, the Warrant for the Bill in every ſuch Caſe ſhall be counterſigned by the Preſident of the Board of Commiſſioners for the Affairs of *India*.

LIV. And be it further enacted, That it ſhall and be lawful for His Majeſty, by Warrant under his Royal Sign Manual, counterſigned by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the Time being, to grant to any ſuch Biſhop and Archdeacons reſpectively, who ſhall have exerciſed in the *Eaſt Indies* or Parts aforeſaid, for Fifteen Years, the Office or Offices of Biſhop or Archdeacon, or either of them, the following Penſions; that is to ſay, To any ſuch Biſhop, a Penſion not exceeding Fifteen Hundred Pounds *per Annum*, and to any ſuch Archdeacon, a Penſion not exceeding Eight hundred Pounds *per Annum*; which ſaid Penſion ſhall be paid and defrayed quarterly by the ſaid Company, and ſhall be deemed and taken as Part of the Political Charges of the ſaid Company.

LV. And be it further enacted, That for and during the Continuance of the Poſſeſſion and Government of the ſaid Territorial Acquiſitions and Revenues in the ſaid United Company, the Rents, Revenues, and Profits ariſing from the ſaid Territorial Acquiſitions, after defraying the charges and Expences of collecting the ſame, ſhall be applied and diſpoſed of to and for the Uſes and Purpoſes herein-after expreſſed, in the following Order of Preference, and to or for no other Uſe or Purpoſe, or in any other Manner whatſoever, any Act or Acts of Parliament now in force to the contrary notwithſtanding; (that is to ſay) In the firſt Place, in defraying all the Charges and Expences of raiſing and maintaining the Forces, as well European as Native, Military, Artillery, and Marine, on the Eſtabliſhments in the *Eaſt Indies* and Parts aforeſaid, and of maintaining the Forts and Garriſons there, and providing Warlike and Naval Stores: Secondly, in Payment of the Intereſt accruing on the Debts owing, or which may be hereafter incurred by the ſaid Company in the *Eaſt Indies*, or Parts aforeſaid, including that Portion thereof, for which Bills ſhall be demanded, payable in *England*, and for which Proviſion ſhall at all times be made by Conſignments or Remittances to *England*, as the ſaid Court of Directors, with the Approbation of the ſaid Commiſſioners for the Affairs of *India* ſhall from Time to Time direct: Thirdly, in defraying the Civil and Commercial Eſtabliſhments of the ſaid Company, at their ſeveral Settlements there; Fourthly, towards the Liquidation of the Territorial Debt of the ſaid Company, or of the Bond Debt at Home, or to ſuch other Purpoſes, ſubject to the Proviſion herein-after made, as the ſaid Court of Directors, with the Approbation of the Board of Commiſſioners for the Affairs of *India*, ſhall from Time to Time direct, any Act or Acts of Parliament to the contrary thereof notwithſtanding.

LVI. And whereas it is not reaſonable that the Commercial Funds of the ſaid Company ſhould be expoſed to Embarraſſment by Payments made in *Europe* on account of Territorial Charges; be it therefore enacted, That a Sum equal to the actual Payments which ſhall have been made from the Commercial Funds at Home on account of Territorial Charges in the Year preceding, after deducting therefrom the Charges of the Commercial Eſtabliſhments, and all the Commercial Charges in *India*, which may have been paid from the Territorial Revenues in the ſame Year, ſhall in each and every Year be iſſued in *India*, for the Purpoſe of the ſaid Company's *China* or *India* Inveſtment; or of Remittance to *England* on account of the ſaid Company, at the Option of the ſaid Court of Directors: Provided always, that any Exceſs which may happen to be ſo iſſued in any Year, for the Purpoſes of Inveſtment, beyond the actual Payment which ſhall have been made in the ſame Year by the ſaid Company in *Europe*, on account of Territorial Charges, ſhall be taken into account in Diminution of the Sum to be applied to the Purpoſes of Inveſtment for the Year following.

LVII. And be it further enacted, That for and during the Continuance of the Poſſeſſion and Government of the ſaid Territorial Acquiſitions and Revenues in the ſaid United Company, the net Proceeds of their Sales of Goods at Home, with the Duties and Allowances ariſing by Private Trade, and all the Commercial Profits and other Receipts of the ſaid Company in *Great Britain*, ſhall be applied and diſpoſed of in Manner following; (that is to ſay) Firſt, In providing for the Payment of Bills of Exchange already accepted and hereafter to be accepted by the ſaid Company, as the ſame ſhall become due; Secondly, in providing for the current Payment of other Debts (the Principal of the Bond Debt in *England* always excepted) as well as Intereſt, and the Commercial Outgoings, Charges, and Expences of the ſaid Company; Thirdly, In Payment of a Dividend after the Rate of Ten Pounds *per Centum per Annum* on the preſent or any future Amount of the Capital Stock of the ſaid Company, for and during ſuch Time as a certain Fund of the ſaid Company herein-after mentioned, called 'The Company's Separate Fund,' ſhall be ſufficient to pay a Dividend after the Rate of Ten Shillings for every Hundred Pounds *per Annum* on the preſent or any future Amount of the Capital Stock of the ſaid Company; and when and ſo ſoon as the ſaid laſt mentioned Fund ſhall be exhauſted, then in Payment of a Dividend at the Rate of Ten Pounds Ten Shillings *per Centum per Annum* on the then exiſting or future Capital Stock of the ſaid Company; provided that no greater Dividend ſhall be paid in the Whole, in any One Year, than at the ſaid Rate of Ten Pounds Ten Shillings *per Centum per Annum* upon the preſent or future Capital Stock of the ſaid Company: Fourthly, in Reduction of the Principal of the Debt in the *Eaſt Indies*, or Parts aforeſaid, or of the Bond Debt at Home, as the ſaid Court of Directors, with the Approbation of the ſaid Board of Commiſſioners, ſhall from Time to Time direct; any Act or Acts of Parliament to the contrary notwithſtanding.

LVIII. And whereas it is not reaſonable that the Company's Commercial Profits ſhould be liable annually to the Payment in *Europe* of Territorial Charges, till the ſaid Dividend, after the Rate of Ten Pounds and Ten Shillings *per Centum per Annum* ſhall have been paid and diſcharged; be it therefore provided and enacted, That the net Proceeds of the Sales of Goods, and other Commercial Profits of the Company in *Great Britain* as aforeſaid, ſhall not be liable to the Liquidation of any Charge on account of the Territorial or Political Government of *India* payable in *England*, or of any Bills of Exchange or Certificates drawn on account of the Territorial or Political Charge in *India*, till after the Dividend on the Capital Stock of the ſaid Company ſhall firſt have been provided for; excepting always ſuch Bills and Certificates, for the Amount of which Value ſhall have been previouſly paid in *India* from the Territorial or Political Funds, and Conſignments or Remittances made thereof to *England*, for the Liquidation of the ſaid Bills and Certificates; excepting likewiſe the Amount of the Intereſt and Sinking Fund on the Loan advanced by the Public to the ſaid Company, as provided in an Act paſſed in the Fifty-ſecond Year of His preſent Majeſty, intituled *An Act for advancing Two millions five hundred thouſand Pounds, to the* Eaſt India *Company, to enable them to diſcharge Part of the* Eaſt Indian *Debt*; which ſaid Intereſt and Sinking Fund ſhall nevertheleſs continue to be deemed a Territorial Charge, and ſhall be accounted for as ſuch out of the Produce of the Revenues of *India*: Provided alſo, that in caſe ſufficient Funds ſhall not remain in the Hands of the ſaid Company after Payment of the Dividend, to diſcharge all ſuch Bills as ſhall be drawn for the Intereſt of any Loan in *India*, under Conditions now ſubſiſting, or which may be contracted at any Time before the Tenth Day of *April* One thouſand eight hundred and fourteen, entitling the Holders of ſuch Loan to receive Bills on the ſaid Company for the Payment of the Intereſt thereof, the Reſidue of ſuch Bills, ſo long as ſuch Intereſt may be demandable in *England* ſhall be diſcharged in ſuch Manner as Parliament ſhall from Time to Time direct. Provided alſo, that if any Monies ſhall be received into the Treaſury of the Company at Home upon the Credit of the Bills to be drawn upon the Company's Territorial or Political Funds Abroad, or in Liquidation of Bills of Exchange remitted, or of any other Security for Advances made in *India* from the ſaid Territorial or Political Funds, or of any Advances made from ſuch Funds on Account of His Majeſty's Government or on any other Account, the ſaid Monies ſhall be ſet apart and applied to defray the Territorial or Political Charges to which the ſaid Company is liable in *Europe*; and the Exceſs of ſuch Funds ſhall be ſubject to ſuch further Appropriations as the Territorial Revenues are liable to by virtue of this Act: Provided alſo, that in the Event of the Commercial Profits of the ſaid Company at Home being inſufficient in any Year fully to defray the ſaid Dividend, it ſhall and may be lawful to make good any ſuch Deficiency out of any ſurplus Revenue that may have ariſen in the preceding Year of Account out of the Territorial Revenues, after the Payment of all Charges, Intereſt of Debt included.

LIX. And be it further enacted, That when the Principal Debt of the ſaid United Company, bearing Intereſt in *India*, ſhall have been reduced to the Sum of Ten Millions of Pounds Sterling, calculated at the Exchange of Two Shillings for the *Bengal* Current Rupee, Eight Shillings for the *Madras* Pagoda, and Two Shillings and Three-pence for the *Bombay* Rupee, and the Bonded Debt in *Great Britain* ſhall be reduced to the Sum of Three Millions of Pounds Sterling, then and thereafter the Surplus Proceeds,

which shall be found to arise from the said Rents, Revenues, and Profits, of the said Territorial Acquisitions, and from Sales of the Goods, and the Profits of the Trade of the said Company, or in any other Manner, after providing for the Payments aforesaid, shall be applied to the more speedy Repayment of the Capital of any Public Funds or Securities, which have been or may be created for the Use of the said Company, the Charges of which have been or may be directed to be borne by the said Company by virtue of any Act or Acts of Parliament; and that any further Surplus that may arise shall be set apart, and from Time to Time paid into the Receipt of His Majesty's Exchequer, to be applied as Parliament shall direct, without Interest to be paid to the Company or for the Use thereof; but nevertheless it is hereby declared that all such Sums of Money as shall be so paid into the Receipt of His Majesty's Exchequer as aforesaid, not exceeding Twelve Millions of Pounds Sterling, shall be deemed and taken to be a Fund for securing to the said United Company the Capital Stock of the said United Company, and also a Dividend at the Rate of Ten Pounds Ten Shillings *per Centum per Annum*, in respect thereof; and of the Excess of such Payments, if any, beyond the said Amount of Twelve Millions of Pounds Sterling, One-sixth Part shall from Time to Time be reserved and retained by the said United Company for their own Use and Benefit, and the remaining Five-sixth Parts shall be deemed and shall be the Property of the Public, and at the Disposal of Parliament.

LX. *Provided also*, and be it further enacted, That if the Debts of the said Company in *India*, after the same shall have been reduced to Ten Millions of Pounds Sterling, calculated as aforesaid, shall be again increased beyond that Amount, or if their Bond Debt in *Great Britain*, after the same shall have been reduced to Three Millions of Pounds Sterling, shall be again increased beyond that Sum, then and so often as either of those Cases shall happen, such Surplus Proceeds shall be appropriated to the Reduction of the said new Debts respectively, until the whole of the Debts of the said Company in *India* shall be again reduced to Ten Millions of Pounds Sterling, calculated as aforesaid, and their Bond Debt in *Great Britain*, to Three Millions of Pounds Sterling; any Thing in this Act contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

LXI. And be it further enacted, That so much of the said Act of the Parliament of *Great Britain* of the Thirty-third Year of His present Majesty, as relates to the Payment of a Sum, not exceeding Five hundred thousand Pounds in every Year, into the Receipt of His Majesty's Exchequer, to be applied as Parliament shall direct, or to the Recovery from the said United Company, or their Successors, by Action or otherwise, of such Money, in case of Failure of the said United Company or their Successors, in any Payment thereof, or to the Payment into the Bank of *England*, of Money to be placed to the Account of the Commissioners appointed by the Act passed in the Twenty-sixth Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled *An Act for vesting certain Sums in Commissioners at the End of every Quarter of a Year, to be by them applied in Reduction of the National Debt*, or to an Account to be raised and kept by the Governor and Company of the Bank of *England*, to be intituled 'The Account of 'the Guarantee Fund of the United Company 'of Merchants of *England* Trading to the *East Indies*,' or to the said Guarantee Fund, or to an Account to be made by the said Governor and Company of the Bank of *England*, of or relating thereto, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

LXII. And whereas by the said Act of the Parliament of *Great Britain*, of the Thirty-third Year of His present Majesty, taking Notice of a certain Fund, therein called 'The Company's seperate Fund,' it was enacted, that after Payment should be made by the said Company into His Majesty's Exchequer, of certain Instalments (which said Payments were duly made), it should be lawful for the said Company out of the said Separate Fund, and the Interest or growing Income thereof, to make and declare a Dividend of Ten Shillings *per Centum per Annum* on the then present or any future Amount of their Capital Stock, which said Dividend or Dividends should be paid and payable by the said Company, over and above any other Dividends which should become due in respect thereof; and that after the Expiration of the further Term by the said Act granted in their exclusive Trade, it should be lawful for the said Company to retain and dispose of what should then remain of the said Company's seperate Fund, or of the Monies constituting the same, and the Interest or other Annual Proceeds thereof, in such Manner as they should then think fit. And whereas by a certain other Act made in the Thirty-seventh Year of His present Majesty, intituled *An Act to enable the East India Company to raise Money by further increasing their Capital Stock, and to extend the Provisions now existing, respecting the present Stock of the said Company, to the said increased Stock*; after reciting, that the Payment of their said Dividend of Ten Shillings *per Centum*, to the Proprietors of the increased Stock, to be raised by virtue of the said last-mentioned Act, out of the said seperate Fund, as in the said recited Act of the Thirty-third Year of His Majesty's Reign is mentioned, would exhaust the same long before the Expiration of the then existing Term in the said exclusive Trade, it was enacted, for the Reasons therein mentioned, that the said Dividend of Ten Shillings *per Centum*, which under the Authority of the said Act of the Thirty-third Year of his present Majesty would be payable to the Proprietors of the said increased Stock out of the said separate Fund, should be paid to them out of the annual Profits of the said Company, in the same Manner and at the same Times as the Dividend of Ten Pounds *per Centum*, in the said Act mentioned, was to be paid to the Proprietors of the Stock of the said Company, and for that Purpose a Sum equal to the amount of such Dividends should from Time to Time be debited to the annual Account, as a Charge on the said Trade, and carried to the Account of the said separate Fund: And whereas the said Company have not increased their Capital Stock pursuant to the Authority and Power given to them by the said Act of the Thirty-seventh Year of His said Majesty's Reign: and whereas the said separate Fund is still sufficient to pay the said Dividend of Ten Shillings *per Centum per Annum*, upon the present Capital Stock of the said Company for a certain Time, but not sufficient to pay such Dividend upon the said present Capital Stock during the whole of the further Term by this Act granted to the said United Company, in the said Territorial Possessions and Revenues; be it therefore enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act there shall be paid out of the said separate Fund, a Dividend after the Rate of Ten Shillings *per Centum per Annum*, on the present or any future amount of the said Capital Stock of the said Company, for and during such Time as the said separate Fund shall be sufficient for that purpose; and when the said separate Fund shall become insufficient for the Payment of the whole of the said Dividend, so much as shall remain of the said separate Fund shall be paid and applied towards the Payment of such Dividend of Ten Shillings, and the Residue of such Dividend shall be paid out of the Net Proceeds of the said Company's Profits in the Manner herein before mentioned; any thing in the said Act of the Thirty seventh Year of His present Majesty, or any other Act, Matter, or Thing to the contrary notwithstanding.

LXIII. And be it further enacted, That so much of the said Act of the Thirty-seventh Year of His present Majesty, as directs that the said Dividend of Ten Shillings *per Centum per Annum* upon the increased Stock, to be raised by virtue of the said last-mentioned Act, shall be paid out of the annual Profits of the said Company, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

LXIV. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act the said Court of Directors of the said Company shall, and they are hereby required to direct and order, that the Books of Account of the said Company at their several Presidencies and Settlements in *India*, at their Factory in *China*, at the Island of *Saint Helena*, and in all other Places, as well Abroad as in *England*, be so kept and arranged, as that the same shall contain and exhibit the Receipts, Disbursements, Debts, and Assets appertaining to or connected with the Territorial, Political, and Commercial Branches of their Affairs respectively; and that the same shall be made up in such Manner, that the said Books shall contain and exhibit the Accounts of the Territorial and Political Departments seperately and distinctly from such as appertain to or are connected with the Commercial Branch of their Affairs; and the said Court of Directors are hereby required, forthwith, after the passing of this Act, to prepare a plan for an arrangement of the accounts of the said Company in the Manner aforesaid, and to submit the same to the said Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of *India*, for their approbation; and it shall be lawful for the said Board of Commissioners from Time to Time to make such alterations and Amendments therein, and such Additions thereto, as they shall think fit; which said Plan, so approved, altered, amended, or added to, by the said Board of Commissioners, the said Court of Directors shall direct and order to be carried into Execution.

LXV. And be it further enacted, That the several Accounts required by the said Act of the Parliament of *Great Britain*, of the Thirty-third Year of His present Majesty, to be annually laid before both Houses of Parliament, shall be henceforth prepared and arranged in conformity to the Principles of Separation hereinbefore directed, of the Territorial and Political Branch from the Commercial Branch of the Affairs of the said United Company.

LXVI. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, the said Court of Directors shall annually lay before both Houses of Parliament, together with the accounts directed by the said Act of the Parliament of *Great Britain* of the Thirty-third Year of His Majesty's Reign, and by this Act, to be laid before the said Houses by the said Court, One Copy of all the Regulations made by their several Governments in *India*, and transmitted to them under and in pursuance of an Act made in the Thirty-seventh Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled *An Act for the better Administration of Justice at* Calcutta, Madras, *and* Bombay, *and for preventing* British *Subjects from being concerned in Loans to the Native Princes in* India; and also of a certain other Act, made in the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Year of His said Majesty, intituled *An Act for establishing further Regulations for the Government of the* British *Territories in* India, *and the better Administration of Justice within the same*; and also of a certain other Act, made in the Forty-seventh Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled *An Act for the better Government of the Settlements of* Fort Saint George *and* Bombay, *for the Regulation of Public Banks*; *and for amending so much of an Act, passed in the Thirty-third Year of His present Majesty, as relates to the Periods at which the Civil Servants of the* East India *Company may be employed in the Service abroad.*

LXVII. And be it further enacted, That all Rates, Customs, and Duties of Export and Import, which shall be charged in the *East Indies* or other Places under the Government of the said Company, upon any Goods, Wares or Merchandize of or belonging to the said Company, shall be charged in the Books of Account of the said Company to the Debit of the Commercial Branch of their Affairs; and all such Rates, Customs, and Duties which shall be so charged upon any Goods, Wares, or Merchandize of or belonging to the said Company, or which shall be received by the said Company in the *East Indies* or parts aforesaid, upon any Goods, Wares, or Merchandize of any Private Merchant, Trader, or other Person, shall be placed in the Books of Account of the said Company, to the Credit of the Territorial Revenues of the said Company; and all such Rates, Customs, and Duties, so placed to the Credit of the Territorial Revenues of the said Company, shall be deemed and taken to be Part of such Territorial Revenues, and shall be subject to the Controul of the said Board of Commissioners, in like Manner, to all Intents and purposes, as any other Part of such Territorial Revenues.

LXVIII. And be it further enacted, That the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of *India* shall, by force and virtue of this Act, have and be invested with full Power and Authority to superintend, direct, and controul all Orders and Instructions whatsoever, which in anywise relate to or concern the Amount of Appropriation to any Investment, or other Commercial Purposes, of any Part of the Revenues of the said Territories or Acquisitions in the *East Indies* or Parts aforesaid, other than and except such Sum as by this Act is directed to be issued in *India* for the Purpose of making good from the *Indian* Revenues, Payments to be made at Home on account of Territorial Charges; or of any Monies arising from any Loan raised or to be raised in the *East Indies*, or of any Securities issued or to be issued by any of the Governments of the said Company, in the same Manner to all Intents and Purposes, and under and subject to all such and the like Regulations and Provisions, as if the said Orders or Instructions immediately related to and concerned the Civil or Military Government or Revenues of the said Territories or Acquisitions; any Thing in the said first-mentioned Act of the Thirty-third Year of His present Majesty, or of any other Act or Acts to the contrary notwithstanding.

LXIX. And be it further enacted, That the Court of Directors of the said Company shall, and they are hereby required from Time to Time to deliver to the said Board, Copies of all Minutes, Orders, Resolutions, and Proceedings of all Courts of Proprietors, General or Special, and of all Courts of Directors, within Eight Days after the holding of such Courts respectively; and also Copies of all Letters, Advices, and Dispatches, which shall at any Time or Times be received by the said Court of Directors, or any Committee of Directors, from the *East Indies*, or from any other of their Settlements or Factories within the Limits of their Charter, or from any of the Servants of the said United Company stationed at *Saint Helena*, *Bussora*, *Suez*, *Aleppo*, or other Parts beyond the Seas, in anywise relating to or concerning the Appropriation to any Investment, or other Commercial Purposes, of any Part of the Revenues of the said Territories or Aequisitions, or of any Monies arising from any Loan raised or to be raised in the *East Indies*, or of any Securities issued or to be issued by any of the Governments of the said Company, immediately after the Arrival and Receipt thereof.

LXX. And be it further enacted, That no Orders or Instructions whatever relating to the Appropriation to any Investment or other Commercial Purpose whatsoever, or any Part of the Revenues of the said Territories of Acquisitions in the *East Indies*, or of any Monies arising from any Loan raised or to be raised in the *East Indies*, or of any Securities issued or to be issued by any of the Government of the said Company, shall be at any Time, sent or given to any of the Governments or Settlements in the *East Indses* by the Court of Directors of the said United Company, or by any Committee of the said Directors, until the same shall have been submitted to the Consideration of, and approved by the said Board; and for that Purpose, that Copies of all Orders and Instructions which the said Court of Directors, or any Committee of the said Directors, shall propose to be sent to the *East Indies*, shall be by them previously laid before the said Board; and that after the Receipt of such proposed Dispatches, the said Board shall, with all reasonable Dispatch, not exceeding Two Months, return the same to the said Court of Directors, or Committee of Directors, either with their Approbation thereof, certified under the Hand of the Chief or Assistant Secretary to the said Board by the Order of the said Board, or if the said Board shall disapprove, alter, or vary in Substance any of such proposed Orders or Instructions, in every such Case the said Board shall give to the said Directors in Writing under the Hand of the Chief or Assistant Secretary of the said Board, by Order of the said Board, their Reasons at large in respect thereof, together with their Instructions to the said Directors in relation thereto; and that the said Directors shall, and they are hereby required forthwith to dispatch and send the Letters, Orders, and Instructions, in the Form approved by the said Board, to the proper Government or Officer in the *East Indies*, without further Delay, unless, on any Representation made to them by the said Directors, the said Board shall order any Alterations to be made therein; and that the said Directors shall and they are hereby required to pay Obedience to, and shall be governed and bound by such Orders and Instaructions as they shall from Time to Time receive from the said Board of Commissioners, touching or concerning such Appropriation, according to the Tenor and true Intent of this Act.

[*The remainder of this Act will appear in a Second Supplement to be issued immediatly.*

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ving in *India*, although such Absence may not have been occasioned by Sickness or Infirmity, or any inevitable Accident, any Thing in the said Act contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

LXXXV. And be it further enacted, That when and as often as any Person having held any Civil Station in *India*, in the Service of the said Company, and having departed from *India* by Leave of the Governor General in Council, or Governor in Council, shall be restored to the said Company's Service, after an Absence of Five Years from the Time of such Departure, such Person from and after such Restoration, shall take Rank and Precedence only according to the Time he shall have passed in the Service of the said Company at the Period of his Departure from *India*; and on his Return to *India*, if any other Civil Servant or Servants at the Settlement to which he shall belong, shall have then passed a greater or the like Length of Time in the Service of the said Company, as the Person so restored had passed when he left *India*, the Person so restored shall be placed and take Rank immediately below such other Civil Servant or Servants; any Matter or Thing to the contrary notwithstanding.

LXXXVI. And whereas by the said Act of the Parliament of *Great Britain*, of the Thirty-third Year of His present Majesty's Reign, it is enacted, that all the Civil Servants of the said United Company in *India* under the Rank or Degree of Member of Council, shall have and be entitled to Precedence in the Service of the said Company at their respective Stations according to the Seniority of their Appointment: And whereas the several Governments of the said Company are often prevented from appointing meritorious Servants of the said Company to be Members of Courts, Boards, and other official Establishments, where Offices or Employments are exercised by several Servants of the said Company collectively, lest by such Appointment One or more Members of such Court, Board, or other Establishment should be superseded; be it therefore enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for any Governor General or Governor in Council of the said Company, if he shall think proper, upon Application in Writing for that Purpose by any Civil Servant of the said Company desirous of being appointed a Member of any such Court, Board, or other Establishment, by special Order to direct that such Servant of the said Company, on being appointed to any Office or Employment in any such Court, Board, or other Establishment, shall take Precedence at or in such Court, Board, or other Establishment, according to the Seniority of his Appointment as a Member of such Court, Board, or other Establishment, although such Civil Servant in respect of whom such Order shall be made may thereby not take Precedence at or in such Court, Board, or other Establishment, according to the Seniority of his Appointmens to the Service of the said Company; and such Civil Servant shall thereupon take Precedence at such Court, Board, or other Establishment accordingly, the said Act or any other Matter or Thing to the contrary notwithstanding.

LXXXVII. And whereas it is expedient, in the present Circumstances, that the Number of His Majesty's Forces, for which Payment should be made out of the Revenues arising from the *British* Territories and Possessions in the *East Indies* should be ascertained and fixed; be it therefore enacted, That it shall not be lawful for the Commissioners for the Affairs of *India* to give or approve Orders or Directions, that there shall be paid, defrayed and allowed, out of the Revenues arising from the said Territories and Possessions, in respect of His Majesty's Forces sent or to be sent to the *East Indies* or Parts aforesaid, for the Security of the said Territories and Possessions, any Sum or Sums of Money, in respect of any greater Number of His Majesty's Forces, than shall amount in the Whole to Twenty thousand Men, including the Commissioned and Non-commissioned Officers; unless any greater Number of His Majesty's Forces shall be sent to the *East Indies* or Parts aforesaid, on the Requisition of the said Court of Directors; in which last Case it shall and may be lawful for the said Commissioners to give and approve such Orders and Directions, for paying, allowing, and defraying such Sums as aforesaid, in respect to such additional Forces of His Majesty so to be sent on the Requisition of the said Company.

LXXXVIII. And whereas by the said Act of the Parliament of *Great Britain* of the Thirty-third Year of His present Majesty, it was enacted, that no Grant or Resolution of the said Company, or their Court of Directors, to be made after the passing of that Act, and during the Continuance of their Right in the exclusive Trade thereby granted, whereby the Funds of the said Company might become chargeable, with any new Salary, or Increase of Salary, or any new or additional Establishment of Officers or Servants, or any new Pension or Increase of Pension, to any one Person, exceeding Two hundred Pounds *per Annum*, should be available in Law, unless such Grant or Resolution should be approved and confirmed by the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of *India*, attested under the Hand of the President of the said Board: And whereas, for further protecting the Funds of the said Company, during the Continuance of the further Term hereby granted to the said Company, it is expedient that the said Company should be put under reasonable Limitations, in respect to the granting of Gratuities; be it therefore further enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act it shall not be lawful for the said Court of Directors to charge the Funds of the said Company with the Payment of any Gratuity, to any Officer, Civil or Military, or other Person, exceeding the Sum of Six hundred Pounds, unless the Grant or Resolution for that Purpose shall have been sanctioned by the Court of Proprietors and approved and confirmed by the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of *India*; and that Copies of all Warrants or Instruments granting any Salary, Pension, or Gratuity, shall be submitted to both Houses of Parliament, within One Month after such Grant, if Parliament shall be then sitting, or if not, within One Month after their then next Meeting.

LXXXIX. And whereas by a certain Act passed in the Thirteenth Year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled *An Act for establishing certain Regulations for the better Management of the Affairs of the* East Indies *Company, as well in* India *as in* Europe, it is enacted, that the Salaries of the Governor General and Council of *Fort William*, and of the Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at *Fort William* in *Bengal*, shall take place and commence, in respect to all such Persons who shall be resident in *Great Britain* at the Time of their Appointment, upon and from the Day on which such Persons shall embark from *Great Britain*; and that the Salaries of all such Persons who shall at the Time of their Appointment be resident in *India*, shall commence from and after their respectively taking upon them the Execution of their Offices: And whereas by an Act passed in the Fortieth Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled *An Act for establishing further Regulations for the Government of the* British *Territories in* India *and the better Administration of Justice within the same*, a similar Provision is made in respect to the Salaries of the Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at *Madras*: And whereas by an Act passed in the Thirty-seventh Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled *An Act for the better Administration of Justice at* Calcutta, Madras, *and* Bombay, *and for preventing* British *Subjects from being concerned in Loans to the Native Princes in* India, a similar Provision is made in respect to the Salary of the Recorder of the Court of Judicature at *Bombay*: And whereas no such Provision has been made respecting the Commencement of the Salaries of the Governor or Council of *Fort Saint George*, or of the Governor or Council of the Town and Island of *Bombay*, or of the Governor of *Prince of Wales Island*, or of the Recorder there: And whereas it is expedient that a general and moderate Provision should be made in respect of all the said Offices and of others who may happen to be in the United Kingdom at the Time of their Appointments; be it therefore further enacted, That so much of the said Acts of the Thirteenth, Thirty-seventh, and Fortieth Years of His Majesty's Reign, as relates to the Commencement of Salaries, shall be and the same is hereby repealed: And that from and after the passing of this Act, the Salaries of the several Officers herein before mentioned shall commence from and after their respectively taking upon them the Execution of their Offices; and the said Court of Directors shall and they are hereby required to pay and advance to all and singular the Officers and Persons herein-after mentioned, who shall be resident in the United Kingdom at the Time of their respective Appointments, for the Purpose of defraying the Expences of their Equipments and Voyage, such Sums of Money as are set against the Names of such Officers and Persons respectively; that is to say,

To the Governor General of *Fort William* in *Bengal*	Five thousand Pounds:
To each of the Members of Council there	One thousand two hundred Pounds:
To the Commander in Chief of all the Forces in *India*	Two thousand five hundred Pounds:
To the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at *Fort William*	One thousand five hundred Pounds:
To each of the Puisne Judges there	One thousand Pounds:
To the Governor of *Fort Saint George*	Three thousand Pounds:
To each of the Members of Council there	One thousand Pounds:
To the Commander in Chief there	Two thousand Pounds:
To the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court there	One thousand two hundred Pounds:
To each of the Puisne Judges there	One thousand Pounds:
To the Governor of *Bombay*,	Two thousand five hundred Pounds:
To each of the Members of Council there	One thousand Pounds:
To the Commander in Chief there	One thousand five hundred Pounds:
To the Recorder there	One thousand Pounds:
To the Governor of *Prince of Wales Island*	One thousand two hundred Pounds:
To the Recorder there	One Thousand Pounds:
To the Bishop	One thousand two hundred Pounds:
To each of the Archdeacons	Five hundred Pounds:

XC. And whereas by an Act passed in the Fifty-first Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled *An Act for making further Provision for the Payment of Salaries and other Charges in the Office of the Commissioners for the Affairs of* India, *and for enabling the* East India *Company to restore to the Service of the said Company Military Officers removed therefrom by Sentence of Courts Martial, and to authorize the said Company in Cases of unforeseen Emergency, to take up Ships by Private Contract*, it is enacted, that the Whole of the Salaries to be paid to the Members of the said Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of *India*, and to the Secretaries and Officers of the same, together to all other contingent Charges and Expences of the said Board to be defrayed by the said United Company, should not exceed the Sum of Twenty-two thousand Pounds in any one Year: and whereas it is necessary, that an Addition should be made to the said Sum, for the Purpose of further remunerating the Services of the Secretaries and Officers of the said Board: Be it therefore enacted, That so much of the said Act as limits the Sum to be defrayed by the said Company on account of the said Board, to the Sum of Twenty-two thousand Pounds in any one Year, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed; and that, from and after the passing of this Act, the Sum to be defrayed by the said Company on account of the said Board, shall not exceed the Sum of Twenty-six thousand Pounds in any one Year; and that the same shall be deemed and taken as Part of the Political Charges of the said Company.

XCI. And whereas it is reasonable that His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, should have Power to grant Allowances, Compensations, Remunerations or Superannuations, to the Secretaries and other Officers of the said Board, under the Conditions herein-after provided; be it therefore enacted, That it shall and may be lawful to and for His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, by any Warrant or Warrants under His or their Sign Manual, countersigned by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the Time being, to grant or allow to any of the Secretaries or Officers for the Time being belonging to the said Board, such Allowances, Compensations, Remunerations, or Superannuations, as His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, shall think proper; under and subject nevertheless to such or the like Conditions, and in such or the like Proportions, as Allowances, Compensations, Remunerations or Superannuations, may now be made to Public Officers, by virtue of an Act passed in the Fiftieth Year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled *An Act to direct that Accounts of Increase and Diminution of Public Salaries, Salaries, Pensions, and Allowances, shall be annually laid before Parliament, and to regulate and controul the granting and paying of such Salaries, Pensions, and Allowances*; and that the same shall be paid and defrayed Quarterly by the said Company, and be deemed and taken as Part of their Political Charges.

XCII. Provided always, That where any Officer or Servants of the said Board shall have been in the Service of the said Company, previously to his Employment under the Authority of the said Board, the Time of such Service under the said Company shall be taken into Account, in computing the Number of Years Service under the said Board.

XCIII. And whereas it is reasonable that the said Court of Directors should have Power to grant Allowances, in the Nature of Superannuations, to such of their Officers and Servants in *England*, as from Age or Infirmity may no longer be qualified for the Execution of their several Offices or Employments; be it therefore enacted, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Court of Directors, to make Allowances, Compensations, Remunerations, or Superannuations, to the Officers and Servants of the said Company in *England*; subject to the Restrictions and according to the Conditions and Proportions following; (that is to say), where it shall be proved, to the Satisfaction of the said Court of Directors, that any such Officer or Servant, being under Sixty Years of Age, shall be incapable, from Infirmity of Mind or Body, to discharge the Duties of his Office, in such Case, if he shall have served with Diligence and Fidelity in the Service of the said Company for Ten Years, it shall and may be lawful to grant him, by Way of Superannuation, any annual Sum not exceeding One-third of the Salary and allowed Emoluments of his Office: If above Ten Years and less than Twenty, any such Sum not exceeding One-half of such Salary and allowed Emoluments: If above Twenty Years, any such Sum not exceeding Two-thirds of such Salary and allowed Emoluments: If such Officer or Servant shall be above Sixty Years of Age, and he shall have served Fifteen Years or upwards, it shall and may be lawful, without Proof of Infirmity of Mind or Body, to grant him, by Way of Superannuation, any annual Sum not exceeding Two-thirds of the Salary and allowed Emoluments of his Office: If Sixty-five Years of Age or upwards, and he shall have served Forty Years or upwards, any such Sum not exceeding Three-fourths of such Salary and allowed Emoluments: If Sixty-five Years of Age or upwards, and he shall have served Fifty Years or upwards, any such Sum not exceeding the Whole of such Salary and allowed Emoluments: All which Allowances so to be made, shall be charged in the Books of Account of the said Company to the Debit of that Branch of the Company's Affairs to which the said Officers or Servants may respectively belong; any Thing in the said Act of the Thirty-third Year of His Majesty's Reign to the contrary notwithstanding.

XCIV. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That an Account of all Allowances, Compensations Remunerations, and Superannuations, which shall be granted, either to the Officers or Servants of the said Board of Commissioners, or to the Officers or Servants of the said Company as aforesaid, during the preceding Year, shall be laid before Parliament within Fifteen Days after the next Meeting thereof.

XCV. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend to prejudice or affect the undoubted Sovereignty of the Crown of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, in and over the said Territorial Acquisitions; nor to preclude the said United Company, after the Determination of the Term hereby granted, from the Enjoyment of or Claim to any Rights, Franchises, or Immunities which they now have, or to which they may hereafter be entitled.

XCVI. And whereas Doubts have been entertained whether the several Governments of the said Company have sufficient Power in all Cases to make Laws and Regulations and Articles of War, for the Order and Discipline of Officers and Soldiers, being Natives of the *East Indies*, or other Places within the Limits of the said Company's Charter, in the Service of the said Company, and for the Administration of Justice by Courts Martial to be holden upon such Officers and Soldiers; and it is expedient that such Doubts should be removed: Be it therefore enacted and declared, That the several Governments of *Fort William*, *Fort Saint George*, and *Bombay*, have and shall, during the Continuance of the Term hereby granted to the said Company, be deemed and taken to have, full Power and Authority to make all such Laws and Regulations and Articles of War, as they may think fit, for the Order and Discipline of all Officers and Soldiers, Natives of the *East Indies*, or other Places within the Limits of the said Company's Charter, in their respective Services; and for the Administration of Justice by Courts Martial to be holden on such Native Officers and Soldiers; and for the Constitution and Manner of Proceeding of such Courts Martial, and for all other Purposes relating to or in any Manner concerning such Native Officers and Soldiers, in as full and ample a Manner as the said Governments respectively may make any other Laws or Regulations for the Government of the Natives of the several Territories subject to the said Presidencies respectively, any Act of Parliament, or other Matter or Thing to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided always, that all Laws, Regulations, and Articles of War, hereafter to be made respecting any of the Matters aforesaid, whereby the Rights, Persons, or Property of any such Native Officers or Soldiers may be affected, shall be made and promulgated in every Respect in the same Manner as other Regulations affecting the Rights, Persons, or Property of Natives or other Individuals amenable to the Provincial Courts of the Presidency of *Fort William* in *Bengal*, are directed to be made by virtue of an Act passed in the Thirty-seventh Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled *An Act for the better Administration of Justice at* Calcutta, Madras, *and* Bombay, *and for preventing* British *Subjects from being concerned in Loans to the Native Princes in* India

XCVII. And be it further enacted and declared, That all Laws, Regulations, and Articles of War heretofore made by any of the said Governments, respecting the said Native Officers and Soldiers, or the Administration of Justice by Courts Martial to be holden upon them, or the Constitution or Proceeding of such Courts Martial, or in any Manner respecting the Government, Order, or Discipline of such Native Officers or Soldiers, and also all established Usages acted upon by such Governments, respecting any of the Matters aforesaid, although the same may not have originated in any written Law or Regulation thereof, were and that such of the said Laws, Regulations, Articles of War, and established

THIRD
SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1814.

List of the Average Prices of Grain at Bombay and Subordinates for the Month of Jan. 1814.

DESCRIPTION OF GRAIN.	KAIRA.	BAROACH.	SURAT.	SALSETTE.	BOMBAY.
	Seers Qr. Tank. (pee	(pee	(pee		Rs. Q. Rs.
Old Rice, 1st Sort,	8 2 Cutcha Seer per a Rs.	15 - seers p a Ru-	14 - Seers p a Ru-	None.	None,
Ditto, 2d do.	10 3 3¼ - do.	18 - do.	15 - do.	Do.	Do.
Ditto, 3d do.	11 3 3¼ do.	19 - do.	24 - do.	Do.	Do.
Ditto, 4th do.	18 - do.	24 - do-	25 -- do.	Do.	Do.
New Rice 1st do.	14 do.	" - do.	17 - do.	2 3 00 per parah unbeaten,	4 1 50 per par. Beat.
Ditto, 2d do.	15 3 3¼ do.	" - do.	18 - - do.	2 2 00 per parah, do.	4 0 50 do.
Ditto, 3d do.	16 1 3¼ do.	" - do.	24 - - do.	None,	4 0 00 do.
Ditto, 4th do.	18 14¼ do.	" - do.	25 - - do.	Do.	3 3 00 do.
Red Rice,	20 1 - do.	26 - do.	29 - - do.	2 1 50 per Parah,	2 2 50 do.
Badjree,	20 do.	26 - do.	28 - - do.	3 0 00 per do.	3 1 00 do.
Wheat 1st Sort.	13 1 3¼ do.	21¼ - do.	24 - - do.	3 2 00 per do.	4 2 00 do.
Ditto, 2d do.	14 - do.	23¼ - do.	28 - do.	3 1 00 per do.	3 2 00 do.
Toor Doll, 1st do.	11 - do.	16 - do.	17 - - do.	7 2 00 per do.	9 0 00 do.
Ditto, 2d do.	15 - do.	" - do.	18 - - do.	6 0 00 per do.	8 0 00 do.
Mug, 1st Sort.	19 2 14¼ do.	26¼ - do.	32 - - do.	2 3 00 per do.	3 3 00 do.
Ditto, 2d do.	20 - do.	" - do.	38 - - do.	2 2 00 per do.	None,
Mutt, 1st do.	29 2 7¼ do.	28¼ - do.	28 - - do.	3 1 00 per do.	Do.
Ditto, 2d do.	30 do.	" - do.	30 - - do.	None,	Do.
Oorid, 1st do.	18 2 14¼ do.	20 - do.	27 - - do.	3 0 00 per Parah,	2 3 00 per parah.
Ditto, 2d do.	22 - do.	25 - do.	28 - - do.	2 3 00 per do.	None,
Joaree, 1st do.	21 - do.	27 - do.	34 - - do.	None.	1 3 50 per parah.
Ditto, 2d do.	22 - do.	" - do.	35 - - do.	Do.	None,
Barley,	20 do.	20 - do.	27 - - do.	Do.	Do.
Bowtah,	23 1 3¼ do.	" - do.	" - - do.	1 3 00 per Parah.	Do.
Buntee,	27 3 3¼ do.	" - do.	" - - do.	None,	Do.
Codrah,	32 14¼ do.	" - do.	" - - do.	Do.	Do.
Codree,	24 1 - do.	" - do.	" - - do.	Do.	Do.
Gowar,	31 1 10¼ do.	" - do.	28 - - do.	Do.	Do.
Gram,	10 - do.	22½ - do.	23 - - do.	5 0 00 per Parah,	3 3 50 per parah.
Cheno,	27 1 5¼ do.	" - do.	" - - do.	None,	None,
Cholla,	20 9 do.	23½ - do.	28 - - do.	Do.	Do.
Toor,	22 - do.	22 - do.	27 - - do.	4 2 00 per Parah.	5 1 00 per parah.
Old Batty, 1st Sort,	14 7¼ do.	26 - do.	32 - do.	None.	None,
Ditto, 2d do.	16 3 3¼ do.	31 - do.	38 - - do.	Do.	Do.
Ditto, 3d do.	18 1 3¼ do.	32 - do.	42 - - do.	Do,	Do.
Ditto 4th do.	27 do.	37 - do.	45 - - do.	Do.	Do.
New Batty, 1st Sort,	24 14¼ do.	" - do.	34 - - do.	1 1 60 per Parah.	1 1 76 per parah.
Ditto. 2d do.	25 2 7¼ do.	" - do.	37 - - do.	1 1 28 per do.	1 1 28 per do.
Ditto 3d do.	26 1 3¼ do.	" - do.	40 - - do.	1 1 00 per do.	None,
Ditto, 4th do.	27 1 3¼ do.	" - do.	42 - - do.	None,	Do.
Red Batty,	29 1 9 do.	42 - do.	50 - - do.	1 0 16 per Parah.	1 0 80 per parah.

One Cutcha Seer weighing 40 Sicca or Ahmedabad Rupees, 39 Sicca Rupees equal to an English Pound—One Sicca Rupee weighing 178 grains.

Kairs, 31st January 1814.

W. J. LUMSDEN,
Assist. Reg. in Charge.

Broach, 31st Jan. 1814.

A Broach maund of 40 Seers is equal to 39¼ English lbs.

J. ROMER,
Judge and Mag.

Surat, 31st Jan. 1814.

N. B. A Surat maund of 40 Seers is equal to 37¼ English lbs.

T. A. KEATE,
Mag.

Tannah, 31st Jan. 1814.

N. B. Grain is sold on Salsette by measure, and not by weight, as to the Northward: a Parah is equal to about 2¼ maunds Surat weight.

J. HALLETT,
JUDGE & MAG,

Bombay, 15th Feb. 1814

N. B. Grain is sold on Bombay by measure & not by weight, as to the Northward: a Parah is equal to about 2¼ maunds Surat weight.

EDWARD W. HUNT
Sec, to the Com. of Marke

Government Advertisement.

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following Custom House and Anchorage Regulations passed by the Government of Java on the 1st of January 1814.

Java Custom House Regulations, 1814.

THE System of farming the import and export duties having been abolished at all the ports of this Island, and the Collection thereof intrusted to the immediate Officers of Government, the following amended Regulations and rates of duties, which are rendered equal throughout, are published for general information and observance, the same to take effect from and after the 1st January 1814, in lieu of the existing Regulations, which are rescinded from that date.

Regular Custom-Houses having been established at Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya, no Ships or Vessels are allowed to enter for trade at any other harbour or port in Java or Madura except such as are Registered as Colonial Vessels, and Vessels belonging to ports under British authority or native ports dependent upon or in alliance with the Government of Java Eastward of the river Arracan, without obtaining a pass from one of those ports for the purpose.

The intermediate ports are as follows—In the Batavia Division, Anjier or Bantam, and Cheribon. In the Samarang Division, Tagal, Paccalongang, Japara Joanna and Rembang.

In the Sourabaya Division, Grissie Passerouwang, Bisouki, and Sumanap. Vessels from ports west of the Cape of Good Hope, as well as all Vessels belonging to ports not under British authority, must enter at the port of Batavia, or obtain the permission of Government previous to trading at any other port.

The Custom-Houses will be open every day, Sundays and Holidays excepted, from nine o'clock in the morning till three in the afternoon, and attendance will be given at all times that may be necessary for the accommodation of Traders.

All Goods and Packages without exception imported from Sea, shall be landed at the Custom-House Wharf, and if landed or attempted to be landed at any other place, without permission, they will be liable to confiscation, as well as all Packages attempted to be passed in or out, and detected by inspection to be different in quantity or quality from what they are represented.

The arrival of all Vessels in the Roads shall be reported to the Collector of Customs without delay, and the manifest of the whole cargo on board of such Vessels, delivered into the office of the Collector by the Commanders or Supracargoes, within three days after their arrival, and the same shall be sworn to if required.

Any Merchandize or Goods land-

ed or attempted to be landed, before such manifeſt ſhall have been regularly entered at the office of the Collector of Cuſtoms, and ſworn to if required, and a Permit obtained for that purpoſe, as alſo all Goods or Merchandize landed that may not have been inſerted in the manifeſt, ſhall be ſeized and liable to confiscation; and if the ſame ſhall appear to have been leden on freight, the Maſter or Supra-cargo will be liable to penalty, not exceeding the value thereof.

The following Notification ſhall be ſent by the Collector of Cuſtoms, to the Commanders of all Ships and Veſſels coming into the Roads, viz.

Sir,

You are hereby required to tranſmit to the Office of the Collector of Cuſtoms, a true and complete manifeſt of all Goods and Merchandize on board the Veſſel under your command, according to the form accompanying, you will alſo be pleaſed on landing, to deliver into my office, your paſs, regiſter, and other credentials concerning your Veſſel, which will be returned to you after peruſal.

I am,
&c.
(Signed) A. B.
Collector of Customs.

FORM OF MANIFEST.

Marks.	Numbers.	Packages.	Quantity of Goods.	Quality of Goods.	Where Shipped.	To whom consigned.

(Signed) C. D.
Commander or Supra-Cargo.

IMPORTS.

1.—A Duty ſhall be levied at the rate of 10 per Cent ad-valorem, according to the prices quarterly ſettled by the Committees appointed to compile the Price Current for that purpoſe in the ſeveral diviſions of the Island, on all Goods and Merchandize imported by ſea (not ſpecified in clauſes hereafter containing exceptions) and in the event of any difference arriſing between the importer or owner and the Collector reſpecting the value of ſuch Goods and Merchandize, the ſame ſhall be aſcertained and ſettled by arbitration.

2.—A drawback of 10 per Cent will be allowed on the exportation from Java and Madura of all Articles, having previouſly paid import duty.

3.—Bengal Opium imported under the Colonial regulations is free of duty.

4.—Europe Goods having paid duty at any other Britiſh Port, are entitled to a remiſſion of duty to the extent to which they may previouſly have paid duty at the Preſidencies of India, on the production of Certificates thereof.

5.—Spices, wild Nutmegs & Mace, are allowed to be imported, provided the ſame ſhall be proved by Certificate or otherwiſe, to have been purchaſed from the Honorable Company, or obtained in a lawful manner at places where the private trade or cultivation of thoſe Articles is not prohibited.

6—A Duty of 15 per Cent ad-valorem ſhall be levied on all Goods and Merchandize imported on veſſels not registered in a Britiſh Port, with the exception of veſſels belonging to the native Ports in the Eaſtern Seas dependent upon or in alliance with the Government of Java.

7.—Articles the produce of Java and Madura are not in any caſe liable to import duty.

8.—Cloths, the production of the Eaſtern Iſlands, Rattans, Gambier, Beetle Nut and Wax are liable to the general import duty of 10 per Cent, and entitled to the drawback on exportation, but all other articles the produce of Countries East of the River Arracan, with the exception of the Phillipines and China are free of import duty.

9.—Silver and Gold Bullion as well as all precious ſtones and gems are not liable to import duty.

10.—The Goods, Baggage, &c. of Ambaſſadors are to be paſſed free of duty.

11.— Second-hand articles, ſmall parcels or articles in private uſe, imported by a perſon arriving, as baggage, after examination, are to be paſſed free of duty at the diſcretion of the Collector; but all new articles, Liquors, Furniture, Carriages, Houſehold Stores, &c. imported otherwiſe, although for private uſe, are liable to the general import duty.

12.—Naval ſtores and Proviſion, the property of the Crown, paſs free of duty—but this exemption ſhall not extend to articles furniſhed to His Majeſty's Navy by Contractors or their Agents.

EXPORTS.

1.—All articles the produce of Java and Madura, are allowed to be exported from one Port to another, on the ſaid Islands, free of Export duty, on Vessels duly regiſtered under the regulations of Government—But on all other Vessels, a duty of 3 per Cent ad-valorem will be levied on exportation, the amount of which may be recovered as a drawback on importation at any other Port.

2.—Bengal Opium imported under the regulations for that article is not liable to export duty.

3.—A duty of 3 per cent ad-valorem will be levied on all articles not having previouſly paid import duty, or not imported under the 8th article of the regulations for import.

4.—A duty of 10 per cent ad-valorem will be levied on Bird's Nests not imported under the 8th article of the regulations for import.

5.—All ſilver and gold bullion, precious ſtones and gems are free of export duty.

6.—Naval Stores and Proviſions, the property of the Crown, paſs free of duty, but this exemption ſhall not extend to articles furniſhed for His Majeſty's Navy by contractors or their agents.

7.—The exportation of Arrack to New South Wales is expreſſly prohibited, without the expreſs ſanction of Government.

8.—No Arms or Military Stores can be exported without the expreſs permiſſion of Government.

The expence of weighing goods imported and exported is to be paid agreeably to the Weighing-houſe regulations which are open for inſpection at the Cuſtom-houſes, and the Collector is authoriſed to levy the uſual commiſſion of 5 per cent on the amount of all duties collected.—Maſters or Supra-cargoes of Veſſels ſhall not be entitled to receive their Port Clearance until they ſhall have produced the preſcribed certificates of the regulations having been complied with. Port regulations will be communicated to Veſſels on their arrival, and are open for inſpection at the offices of the Maſter Attendants and Collectors.

The Committees for framing the quarterly Price Current ſhall be compoſed as follows:—For Batavia, Bantam and Cheribon, the Collector of Cuſtoms, one of the Magiſtrates, and two Merchants reſiding at Batavia, to be choſen in rotation.

For Samarang, Tagal, Paccalongang, Japara Joanna and Rembang, the Reſident, the Collector, and two Merchants reſident at Samarang.

For Sourabaya, Griſſie, Paſſerowang, Biſuki, and Sumanap, the Reſident, Collector, and two Merchants reſident at Sourabaya.

All articles landed or ſhipped or attempted to be imported or exported contrary to theſe Regulations, are declared liable to confiſcation, and the parties will be ſubject to ſuch penalties as eſtabliſhed for ſimilar caſes in Bengal.

All breaches of the Cuſtom-Houſe Regulations, as well as all complaints from parties who may feel themſelves aggrieved under circumſtances which they do not deem warranted by thoſe Regulations, ſhall in the firſt inſtance be referred to and cognizable by the Revenue Committees eſtabliſhed at Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya, in all caſes ariſing within thoſe ports.—And in caſes which may ariſe at the intermediate ports, the Reſident will act according to his diſcretion, and Parties feeling themſelves aggrieved muſt appeal through him to Government. But in the event of the parties not feeling ſatisfied with the deciſion of the Revenue Committees and of Government, they will be entitled to prefer their complaints before the eſtabliſhed Courts, and take their remedy in the ordinary courſe of Law, provided they give immediate notice thereof.

The proceeds of all Goods ſeized and confiſcated are to be divided into three parts.—One third to be paid into the Treaſury of Government—One third to the Informer—and one third to the Collector—unleſs otherwiſe directed by Government in any particular caſes.

Perſons convicted of obſtructing the Collector's Officers in the execution of their duty, will be ſubject to immediate arreſt, and liable to be dealt with according to law.

The Aſſiſtants and Subordinate Officers of every deſcription in the Collector's Department are reſtricted from trade, and the Collectors are held perſonally reſponſible for the due and ſtrict obſervance of this regulation.

Nothing in these regulations, is to be conſidered to nterfere with the Town duties which are or may be eſtabliſhed in Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA,
Nov. 29, 1813.

Java Anchorage Regulations.

THE Honorable the Lieutenenant Governor in Council having taken into consideration the regulations regarding Anchorage eſtabliſhed under the former Government, and which have been partially allowed to continue in force, and being of opinion that they are in many inſtances vextious to the Trade, is pleaſed to direct that the ſame be aboliſhed from and after the 31st of December next, and that in lieu thereof the following rates of Anchorage be eſtabliſhed.

Veſſels not belonging to the Iſland to pay at the rate of 10 Dollars for every hundred tons burthen, the payment of which at any one Port is to exonerate them from further payment on this account for six months on production of a Certificate thereof if required.

Veſſels belonging to the Iſland and regiſtered as ſuch under the Regulations in force for that purpoſe, to be exempt from Anchorage dues.

Vessels from Ports not under Britiſh authority to pay at the rate of 20 Dollars for every hundred tons.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Govt.

BATAVIA,
Nov. 29, 1813.

Publiſhed by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. NEWNHAM,
Secretary.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
25th February 1814.

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ed or attempted to be landed, before such manifeſt ſhall have been regularly entered at the office of the Collector of Cuſtoms, and ſworn to if required, and a Permit obtained for that purpoſe, as alſo all Goods or Merchandize landed that may not have been inſerted in the manifeſt, ſhall be ſeized and liable to confiſcation; and if the ſame ſhall appear to have been leden on freight, the Maſter or Supra-cargo will be liable to penalty, not exceeding the value thereof.

The following Notification ſhall be ſent by the Collector of Cuſtoms, to the Commanders of all Ships and Veſſels coming into the Roads, viz.

Sir,

You are hereby required to tranſmit to the Office of the Collector of Cuſtoms, a true and complete manifeſt of all Goods and Merchandize on board the Veſſel under your command, according to the form accompanying, you will alſo be pleaſed on landing, to deliver into my office, your paſs, regiſter, and other credentials concerning your Veſſel, which will be returned to you after peruſal.

I am,

&c.

(Signed) A. B.

Collector of Customs.

FORM OF MANIFEST.

Marks.	Numbers.	Packages.	Quantity of Goods.	Quality of Goods.	Where Shipped.	To whom consigned.

(Signed) C. D.

Commander or Supra-Cargo.

IMPORTS.

1.—A Duty ſhall be levied at the rate of 10 per Cent ad-valorem, according to the prices quarterly ſettled by the Committees appointed to compile the Price Current for that purpoſe in the ſeveral diviſions of the Island, on all Goods and Merchandize imported by ſea (not ſpecified in clauſes hereafter containing exceptions) and in the event of any difference ariſing between the importer or owner and the Collector reſpecting the value of ſuch Goods and Merchandize, the ſame ſhall be aſcertained and ſettled by arbitration.

2.—A drawback of 10 per Cent will be allowed on the exportation from Java and Madura of all Articles, having previouſly paid import duty.

3.—Bengal Opium imported under the Colonial regulations is free of duty.

4.—Europe Goods having paid duty at any other Britiſh Port, are entitled to a remiſſion of duty to the extent to which they may previouſly have paid duty at the Preſidencies of India, on the production of Certificates thereof.

5.—Spices, wild Nutmegs & Mace, are allowed to be imported, provided the ſame ſhall be proved by Certificate or otherwiſe, to have been purchaſed from the Honorable Company, or obtained in a lawful manner at places where the private trade or cultivation of thoſe Articles is not prohibited.

6—A Duty of 15 per Cent ad-valorem ſhall be levied on all Goods and Merchandize imported on veſſels not registered in a Britiſh Port, with the exception of veſſels belonging to the native Ports in the Eaſtern Seas dependent upon or in alliance with the Government of Java.

7.—Articles the produce of Java and Madura are not in any caſe liable to import duty.

8.—Cloths, the production of the Eaſtern Iſlands, Rattans, Gambier, Beetle Nut and Wax are liable to the general import duty of 10 per Cent, and entitled to the drawback on exportation, but all other articles the produce of Countries East of the River Arracan, with the exception of the Phillipines and China are free of import duty.

9.—Silver and Gold Bullion as well as all precious ſtones and gems are not liable to import duty.

10.—The Goods, Baggage, &c. of Ambaſſadors are to be paſſed free of duty.

11.— Second-hand articles, ſmall parcels or articles in private uſe, imported by a perſon arriving, as baggage, after examination, are to be paſſed free of duty at the diſcretion of the Collector; but all new articles, Liquors, Furniture, Carriages, Houſehold Stores, &c. imported otherwiſe, although for private uſe, are liable to the general import duty.

12.—Naval ſtores and Proviſion, the property of the Crown, paſs free of duty—but this exemption ſhall not extend to articles furniſhed to His Majeſty's Navy by Contractors or their Agents.

EXPORTS.

1.—All articles the produce of Java and Madura, are allowed to be exported from one Port to another, on the ſaid Islands, free of Export duty, on Veſſels duly regiſtered under the regulations of Government—But on all other Veſſels, a duty of 3 per Cent ad-valorem will be levied on exportation, the amount of which may be recovered as a drawback on importation at any other Port.

2.—Bengal Opium imported under the regulations for that article is not liable to export duty.

3.—A duty of 3 per cent ad-valorem will be levied on all articles not having previouſly paid import duty, or not imported under the 8th article of the regulations for import.

4.—A duty of 10 per cent ad-valorem will be levied on Bird's Nests not imported under the 8th article of the regulations for import.

5.—All ſilver and gold bullion, precious ſtones and gems are free of export duty.

6.—Naval Stores and Proviſions, the property of the Crown, paſs free of duty, but this exemption ſhall not extend to articles furniſhed for His Majeſty's Navy by contractors or their agents.

7.—The exportation of Arrack to New South Wales is expreſſly prohibited, without the expreſs ſanction of Government.

8.—No Arms or Military Stores can be exported without the expreſs permiſſion of Government.

The expence of weighing goods imported and exported is to be paid agreeably to the Weighing-houſe regulations which are open for inſpection at the Cuſtom-houſes, and the Collector is authoriſed to levy the uſual commiſſion of 5 per cent on the amount of all duties collected.—Maſters or Supra-cargoes of Veſſels ſhall not be entitled to receive their Port Clearance until they ſhall have produced the preſcribed certificates of the regulations having been complied with. Port regulations will be communicated to Veſſels on their arrival, and are open for inſpection at the offices of the Maſter Attendants and Collectors.

The Committees for framing the quarterly Price Current ſhall be compoſed as follows:—For Batavia, Bantam and Cheribon, the Collector of Cuſtoms, one of the Magiſtrates, and two Merchants reſiding at Batavia, to be choſen in rotation.

For Samarang, Tagal, Paccalongang, Japara Joanna and Rembang, the Reſident, the Collector, and two Merchants reſident at Samarang.

For Sourabaya, Griſſie, Paſſerowang, Biſuki, and Sumanap, the Reſident, Collector, and two Merchants reſident at Sourabaya.

All articles landed or ſhipped or attempted to be imported or exported contrary to theſe Regulations, are declared liable to confiſcation, and the parties will be ſubject to ſuch penalties as eſtabliſhed for ſimilar caſes in Bengal.

All breaches of the Cuſtom-Houſe Regulations, as well as all complaints from parties who may feel themſelves aggrieved under circumſtances which they do not deem warranted by thoſe Regulations, ſhall in the firſt inſtance be referred to and cognizable by the Revenue Committees eſtabliſhed at Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya, in all caſes ariſing within thoſe ports.—And in caſes which may ariſe at the intermediate ports, the Reſident will act according to his diſcretion, and Parties feeling themſelves aggrieved muſt appeal through him to Government. But in the event of the parties not feeling ſatisfied with the deciſion of the Revenue Committees and of Government, they will be entitled to prefer their complaints before the eſtabliſhed Courts, and take their remedy in the ordinary courſe of Law, provided they give immediate notice thereof.

The proceeds of all Goods ſeized and confiſcated are to be divided into three parts.—One third to be paid into the Treaſury of Government—One third to the Informer—and one third to the Collector—unleſs otherwiſe directed by Government in any particular caſes.

Perſons convicted of obſtructing the Collector's Officers in the execution of their duty, will be ſubject to immediate arreſt, and liable to be dealt with according to law.

The Aſſiſtants and Subordinate Officers of every deſcription in the Collector's Department are reſtricted from trade, and the Collectors are held perſonally reſponſible for the due and ſtrict obſervance of this regulation.

Nothing in these regulations, is to be conſidered to nterfere with the Town duties which are or may be eſtabliſhed in Bātavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Secretary to Government.

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